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Announcement OF THE College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario



BY AUTHORITY.

1902

1903

Report of Proceedings
of Ontario Medical
Council, June, 1902,
for the Academic
Year, 1902-1903



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DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY

AND ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

— Editors —

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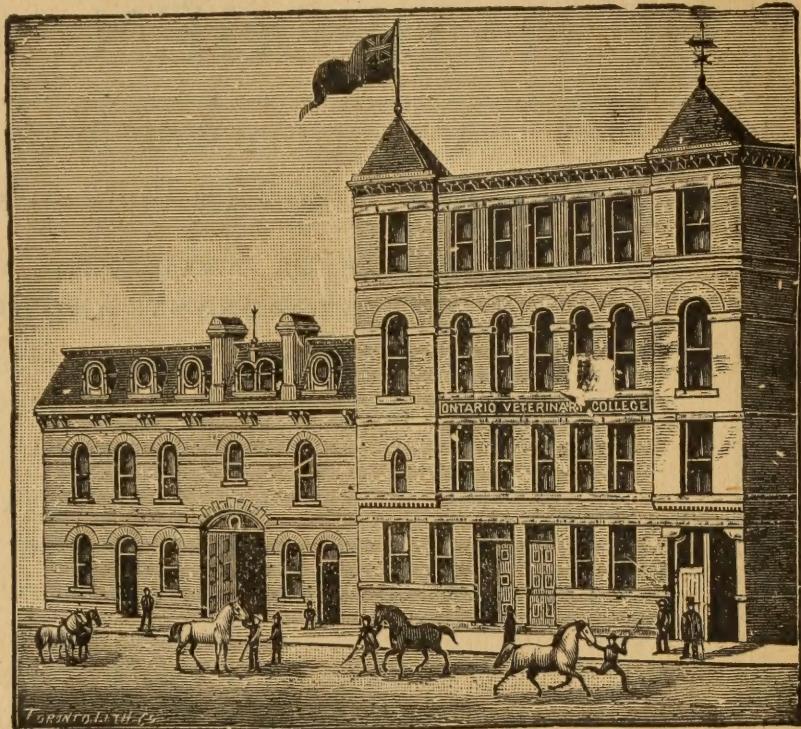
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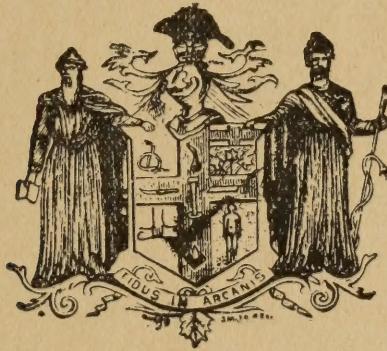
ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

**College of Physicians
— AND —
Surgeons of Ontario,**

FOR THE

ACADEMIC YEAR, 1902-03.

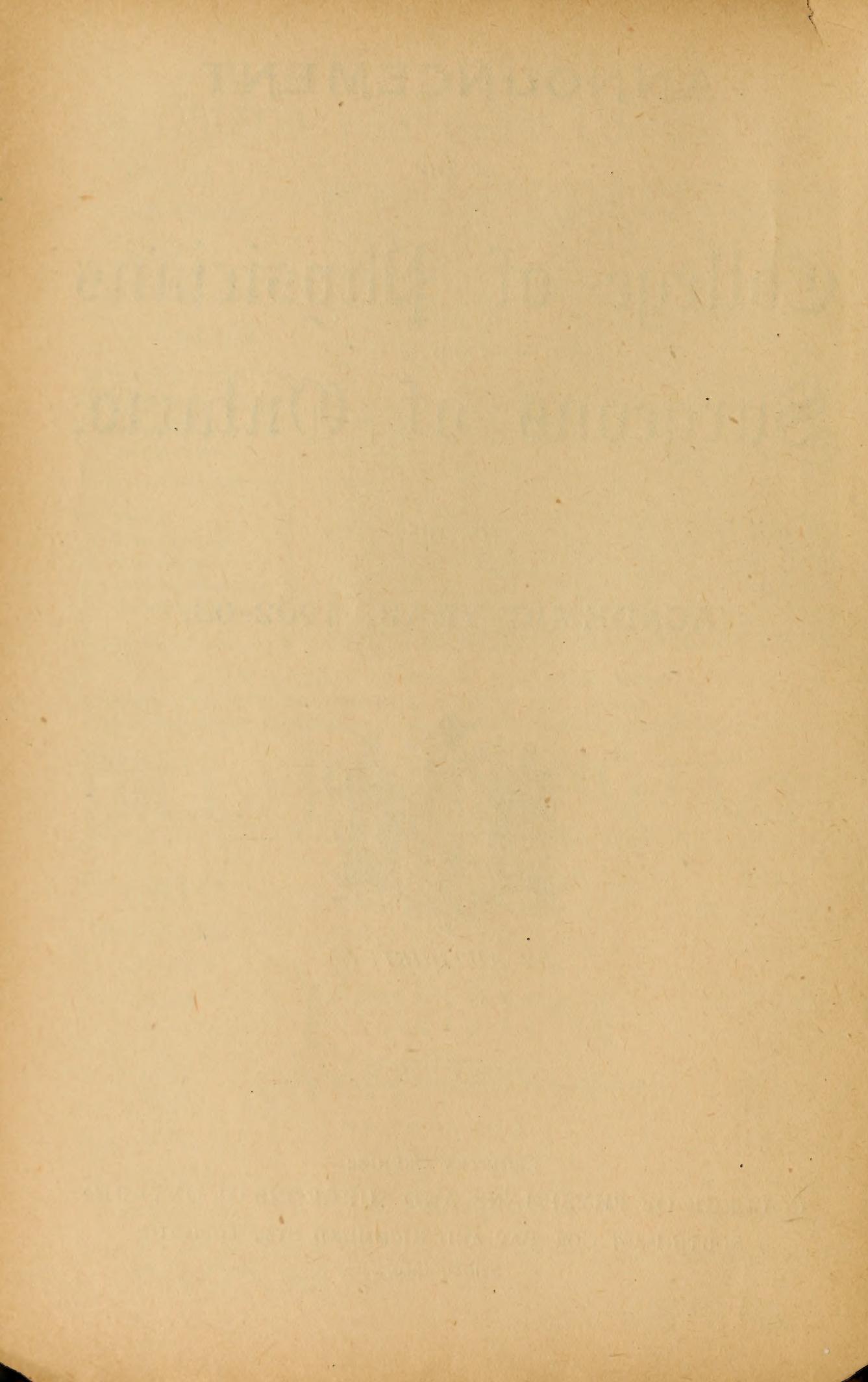


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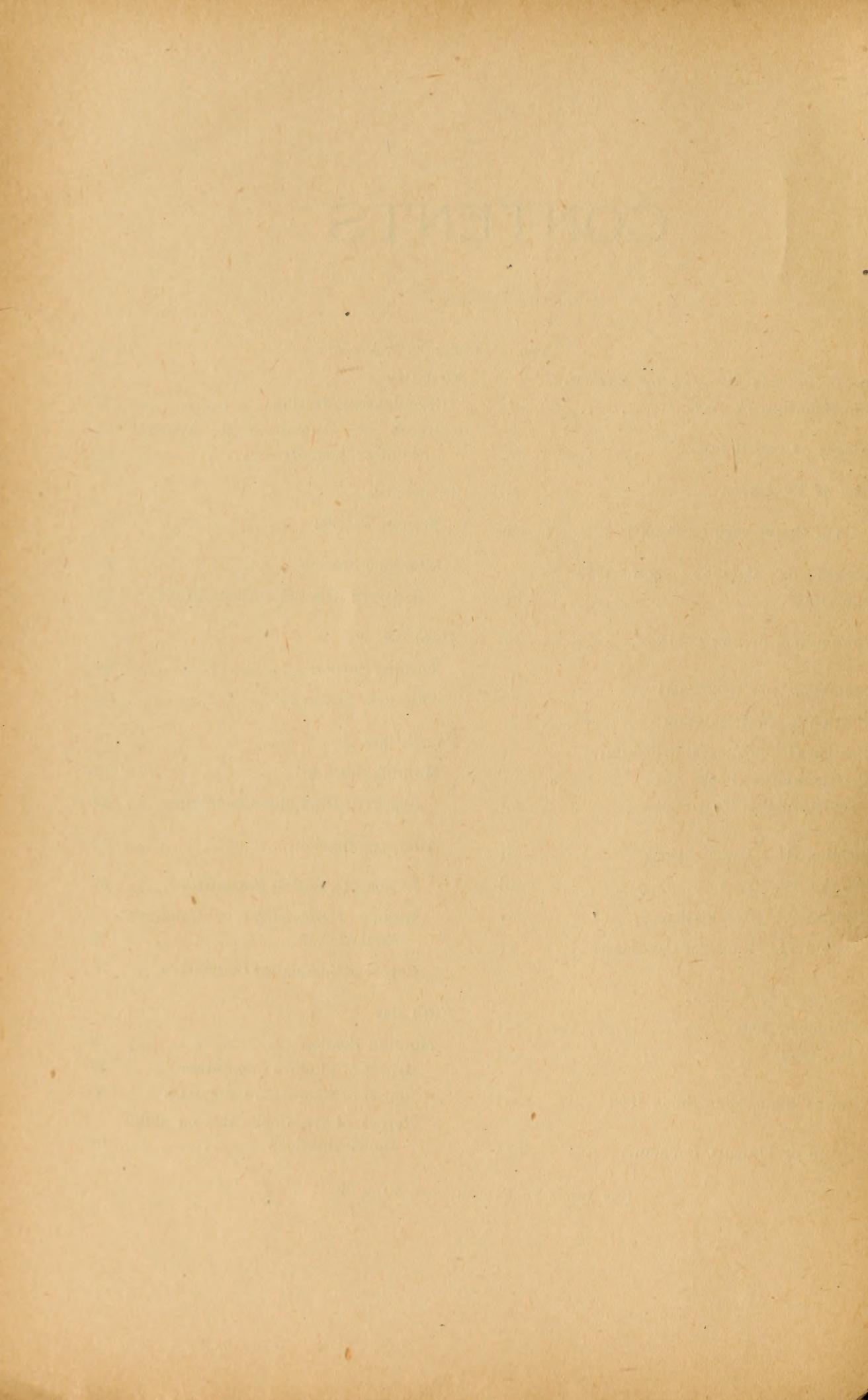
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO
SOUTH-EAST COR. BAY AND RICHMOND STS., TORONTO

JUNE, 1902.



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Treasurer H. WILBERFORCE AIKINS, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

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DR. W. G. ANGLIN, Kingston, Ont. *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

DR. R. N. HORTON, Brockville, Ont. { *Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative, and Puerperal Diseases.*

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DR. R. FERGUSON, London, Ont. { *Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Surgery, Diseases of Women.*

DR. A. HAIG, Kingston, Ont. { *1st Assistant Examiner to Examiner on Medicine, Diseases of Children.*

DR. G. H. FIELD, Cobourg, Ont. { *2nd Assistant to the Examiner on Medicine, Pathology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology.*

DR. A. E. WICKENS, Hamilton, Ont. *Homeopathic Examiner.*

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FOR 1902-1903.

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DR. POWELL.

DR. HANLY.
DR. THORNTON.
DR. STUART.

DR. McLAUGHLIN.
DR. SULLIVAN.

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DR. LANE.
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DR. DOUGLAS.

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The PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT are *ex-officio* members of all Committees, excepting the Discipline Committee, and the Chairman of any Committee is *ex-officio* a member of any Sub-Committee thereof.

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FROM 1866 TO 1902-1903.

PRESIDENTS.

1. JOHN R. DICKSON.....	From 1866	to	1867	20. H. W. DAY.....	From 1884	to	1885	
2. JOHN TURQUAND.....	"	1867	"	1868	"	1885	"	1886
3. JAMES A. GRANT	"	1868	"	1869	"	1886	"	1887
4. WILLIAM CLARK	"	1869	"	1870	"	1887	"	1888
5. WILLIAM H. BROUSE..	"	1870	"	1871	"	1888	"	1889
6. CHAS. W. COVERNTON.	June to Dec.,	1871		25. J. G. CRANSTON.....	"	1889	"	1890
7. WILLIAM CLARK.....	Dec., †	1871	"	26. V. H. MOORE.....	"	1890	"	1891
8. J. F. DEWAR.....	From	1872	"	27. J. A. WILLIAMS.....	"	1891	"	1892
9. WILLIAM CLARK	"	1873	"	28. F. FOWLER.....	"	1892	"	1893
10. M. LAVELL	"	1874	"	29. C. T. CAMPBELL.....	"	1893	"	1894
11. E. G. EDWARDS.....	"	1875	"	30. D. L. PHILIP.....	"	1894	"	1895
12. DANIEL CLARK	"	1876	"	31. W. T. HARRIS.....	"	1895	"	1896
13. DANIEL CLARK	"	1877	"	32. A. F. ROGERS.....	"	1896	"	1897
14. D. CAMPBELL	"	1878	"	33. J. THORBURN.....	"	1897	"	1898
15. J. D. MACDONALD.....	"	1879	"	34. L. LUTON.....	"	1898	"	1899
16. W. ALLISON	"	1880	"	35. W. F. ROOME.....	"	1899	"	1900
17. D. BERGIN	"	1881	"	36. W. BRITTON.....	"	1900	"	1901
18. J. L. BRAY	"	1882	"	37. L. BROCK.....	"	1901	"	1902
19. G. LOGAN	"	1883	"	28. W. J. H. EMORY	"	1902	"	1903

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. WM. H. BROUSE.....	From 1866	to	1870	18. G. HENDERSON	From 1886	to	1887	
2. CHAS. W. COVERNTON.	"	1870	"	19. J. H. BURNS	"	1887	"	1888
3. JAMES HAMILTON	"	1871	"	20. J. G. CRANSTON.....	"	1888	"	1889
4. D. CAMPBELL	"	1872	"	21. V. H. MOORE.....	"	1889	"	1890
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6. E. G. EDWARDS.....	"	1874	"	23. F. FOWLER.....	"	1891	"	1892
7. E. M. HODDER	"	1875	"	24. C. T. CAMPBELL.....	"	1892	"	1893
8. D. CAMPBELL	"	1876	"	25. D. L. PHILIP	"	1893	"	1894
9. D. CAMPBELL	"	1877	"	26. W. T. HARRIS	"	1894	"	1895
10. W. ALLISON	"	1878	"	27. A. F. ROGERS	"	1895	"	1896
11. G. LOGAN	"	1879	"	28. J. THORBURN	"	1896	"	1897
12. D. BERGIN	"	1880	"	29. J. HENRY	"	1897	"	1898
13. J. L. BRAY	"	1881	"	30. W. F. ROOME	"	1898	"	1899
14. W. B. GEIKIE.....	"	1882	"	31. W. BRITTON	"	1899	"	1900
15. H. W. DAY.....	"	1883	"	32. W. W. DICKSON	"	1900	"	1901
16. E. W. SPRAGGE.....	"	1884	"	33. W. J. H. EMORY	"	1901	"	1902
17. R. DOUGLAS	"	1885	"	34. J. A. ROBERTSON	"	1902	"	1903

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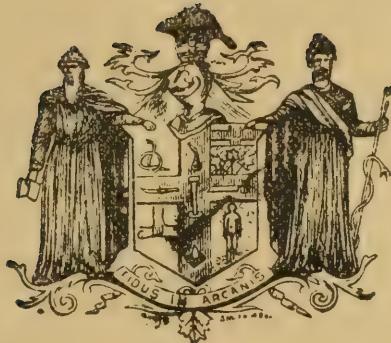
W. T. AIKINS	From 1866 to 1897
H. WILBERFORCE AIKINS	"	1897

REGISTRARS AND SECRETARIES.

HENRY STRANGE.....	From May 3rd, 1866,	to September 2nd, 1872.
THOMAS PYNE	"	September 2nd, 1872, to July 15th, 1880.
ROBERT A. PYNE	"	July 15th, 1880.

*The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Registrar of the College are elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council, and hold office until their successors are elected.

†Dr. William Clark was elected December 12th, 1871, at a special meeting of the Council, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. C. W. Covernton.



College of Physicians and Surgeons OF ONTARIO.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1902-1903.

"THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO" is the name adopted by the Medical Profession of the Province of Ontario in its corporate capacity. As every legally qualified medical practitioner in the Province is a member of this College, it is not an institution for the teaching of medicine.

The Medical Profession of Ontario was first incorporated under this name by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1866. This Act was subsequently repealed by the Legislature of Ontario in 1869, and now the affairs of the Profession in this Province are regulated by an Act passed in 1874 (37 Vic., Cap. 30), commonly known as the "Ontario Medical Act," and further amended in 1887, 1891, 1893, 1895 and 1902.

By this Act, the "COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO" is empowered and directed to enact by-laws for the regulation of all matters connected with medical education; for the admission

and enrolment of students of medicine; for determining from time to time the curriculum of the studies to be pursued by them, and to appoint a Board of Examiners, before whom all must pass a satisfactory examination before they can be enrolled as members of the College, and thus be legally qualified to practise their profession in the Province of Ontario.

The Council, moreover, has power and authority conferred upon it by this Act to fix the terms upon which practitioners of medicine, duly qualified in other countries, may be admitted as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, this being the only mode in which they can become legally entitled to practise their profession in this Province.

For the information and guidance of students of medicine, the Profession, and the public generally, the Council, in conformity with the Ontario Medical Act, hereby promulgates for the year 1901-1902 the REGULATIONS which herein follow, repealing all others heretofore in force.

Regulations for 1902-1903.

SECTION I.—MATRICULATION.

Everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated student in the Register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, shall be required to pay a fee of twenty dollars and to conform to the following regulations :

1. Any person who presents to the Registrar of the Medical Council a certificate that he has passed the examination conducted by the Education Department on the course prescribed for Honor matriculation in Arts, including chemistry and physics, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be entitled, on payment of the lawful fees in that behalf, to registration as a medical student within the meaning of Section XIX. of the Ontario Medical Act.

2. A certificate from the Registrar of any chartered university conducting a full Arts course in Canada, that the holder thereof has passed the senior matriculation of such university or the examination conducted at the end of the first year in Arts by such university, shall entitle such holder to registration as a matriculate.

3. Graduates in Arts, in any university in Her Majesty's dominions, are not required to pass this examination, but may register their names with the Registrar of the College upon giving satisfactory evidence of their identity, the presentation of a certificate of qualifications, and the payment of the fee of twenty dollars.

4. Every medical student after matriculation shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Council, and this shall be held to be preliminary to his medical studies, which will not be considered to begin until after the date of such registration.

SECTION II.—MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

1. Every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided ; and the prescribed period of studies shall include four winter sessions of eight months each. The fifth, or final year, shall be devoted to clinical work, six months of which may be spent with a registered practitioner in Ontario, or with an approved practitioner outside of Ontario, and six months must be spent at one or more public hospitals, dispensaries or laboratories devoted to physiological or pathological research, Canadian,

British or foreign, approved by the Council, and must attend at least one hundred clinical lectures or demonstrations as follows : twenty-five on medical cases, twenty-five on surgical cases, twenty-five on obstetrical and gynecological cases, and twenty-five on pathology, certificates for which must be presented to the Registrar of the Council, signed by teachers of schools or colleges recognized by the Council, together with a certificate of six months hospital attendance during the fifth year. A certificate of having been house surgeon in a recognized hospital for one year will be accepted in lieu of these clinical lectures and hospital attendance.

N.B.—That the provisions of this section shall be strictly enforced, and that the Registrar shall be instructed to notify every student commencing his fifth year, that he will not be allowed to present himself for examination for the License of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, until he shall have carried out the provisions of the Council as above.

Also, if a fifth year student evades the law by practising medicine on his own account, or practises under a licensed practitioner, he shall not be entitled to a license at the end of his fifth year.

2. Graduates in Arts or science of any college or university recognized by the Council who shall have spent two years in the courses of physics, chemistry, biology and physiology, who have graduated in Arts as above specified prior to beginning their medical course and shall have passed examinations in their university course in the said subjects while taking their degrees, will be required to spend four years in the study of medicine, and on condition that prior to the third year they shall have passed the Primary examination, they shall be permitted to take both the Intermediate and Final examinations on completion of the fourth year, but shall have no remission in the number of clinical lectures.

Homœopathic students who attend four sessions in a college approved of by the Homœopathic representatives in the Council where the sessions are more than six months, shall be held to have fulfilled the requirements of this College in that regard.

No tickets for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon as shown by teachers' roll, that the pupil has at least attended seventy-five per cent. of the set number of lectures of each course—and it is enacted that said certificate

shall specifically state that such attendance extended over a period of at least eight months.

3. Applications for every professional examination must be made to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario two weeks prior to the examinations. No application will be received unless it is accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates, and by the Treasurer's receipt showing that the fees have been paid.

4. Excepting as hereinafter specified, each eight months course shall consist of not less than eighty lectures, and each "four months' course" of not less than forty lectures.

5. Every student must attend the undermentioned courses of lectures in a university, college or school of medicine approved of by the Council, viz. :

Anatomy. — Two courses of eight months each in descriptive and practical Anatomy, consisting of not less than 280 lectures or demonstrations of an hour each in each year.

Topographical Anatomy (Medical, Surgical). — One course of not less than 50 lectures.

Physiology. — There shall be two courses of eight months each in Physiology and Histology, consisting of not less than 120 lectures and demonstrations of an hour each in each year.

Chemistry. — There shall be two courses of eight months each in Chemistry, theoretical and practical, consisting of not less than 150 lectures or demonstrations of an hour each in each year.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy. — Two courses of not less than 50 lectures each.

Principles and Practice (Medicine). — Two courses of not less than 80 lectures each.

Surgery (principles and practice). — Two courses of not less than 80 lectures each.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women. — Two courses of not less than 80 lectures each.

Clinical Medicine. — Two courses of not less than 100 lectures each.

Clinical Surgery. — Two courses of not less than 100 lectures each.

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. — One course of not less than 50 lectures.

Pathology (including Bacteriology). — One course of 100 lectures or demonstrations.

Sanitary Science. — One course of 30 lectures.

Therapeutics. — One course of 50 lectures.

Mental Diseases. — One course of 10 lectures.

Diseases of Children. — Two courses of 20 lectures.

NOTE. — Each lecture or demonstration shall consist of not less than one hour's duration.

A certificate of having attended five lectures, and five demonstrations upon the use of Anæsthetics, and certificates of having personally administered Anæsthetics five times under supervision of a legally qualified practitioner.

6. Every candidate will be required to prove that he has carefully dissected the entire adult human body.

7. Also must have attended the practice of a general hospital for twenty-four months during the first four years of study.

8. Also must have attended six cases of midwifery.

9. Also must, before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have passed all the examinations herein prescribed, and attained the full age of twenty-one years.

10. Graduates in medicine from recognized colleges outside the Dominion of Canada, who desire to qualify themselves for registration, must pass the matriculation required by the Council; and must attend one or more full winter courses of lectures in one of the Ontario medical schools (*a*) and must complete fully the practical and clinical curriculum required by the Council after the fourth year, and shall pass before the examiners appointed by the Council all the examinations hereinafter prescribed, so as to complete fully the curriculum.

NOTE (a). — This clause does not apply to homœopathic students, requirements for whom are fully set forth in section 3, sub-sections 10 and 11.

11. British registered medical practitioners, on paying all fees and passing the Intermediate and Final examinations shall be registered, provided they have been in active practice for five years after having been registered therein as practitioners. British registered medical practitioners who have not been in practice for five years will be registered on passing the professional examinations and paying all necessary fees.

GENERAL TEXT-BOOKS.

1. **Anatomy** — Gray, Quain, Cunningham's Practical Anatomy, Stewart, Brodie's Atlas of Dissections.

2. **Physiology** — Foster, Kirke, Yeo, MacKendrick, Waller-Stewart, Brodie, Howell, Chapman, Lander and Stirling.

3. **Chemistry** — Roscoe-Attfield, Remsen and Jones, Richter, Simon.

4. **Materia Medica** — Mitchell Bruce, National Dispensatory, United States Dispensatory, British Pharmacopœia, Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, Heebner's Synopsis of B. P. Preparations.

5. **Surgery** — Erichsen, Treves, Mansell Moulton, American System of Surgery, Walsham, Jacobi on Operations, Wharton's Minor Surgery, Kocher's Operative Surgery, White and Martin on Genito-Urinary Diseases, Surgery (by American authors), Macdonald's Surgical Diagnosis and Treatment, Rossell Park, Watson Cheyne on Surgical Treatment.

6. **Medicine** — Hilton Fagge, Strumpell, Osler, Roberts, Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, Gower

on Nervous System, Hirst on Nervous System, Alburt's System, Loomis and Thompson's System of Medicine, Mills on the Nervous System, American System of Medicine, W. Gillman Thompson's Medicine (published 1900), Modern Medicine (1900).

7. Clinical Medicine — Gibson and Russel, Vierordt, Hare, Fowler and Godlee on Lung Diseases, Hutchinson and Rainey.

8. Diagnosis—Musser, DaCosta, Simon.

9. Obstetrics—Playfair, Lusk, Parvin, Galabin, Hirst's Text-Book, Davis, Dorland, Jewett, Egbert and Grandin, American Text-Book of Obstetrics.

10. Gynœcology—Thomas and Munde, Skene Kelly's Operative Gynæcology, Penrose, McNaughton, Jones.

11. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology—Taylor, Reese, McLean, Hamilton.

12. Histology—Klein, Shafer, Piersol, Stohrs' Text-Book.

13. Toxicology—Tanner.

14. Therapeutics—Yeo's Clinical Therapeutics, Hare's Practical Therapeutics, Brunton's Action of Medicire, American Text-Book of Therapeutics, Mitchell Bruce's Treatment in Practical Medicine, Whitla's Therapeutics.

15. Pathology—Ziegler, Green, Woodhead, Coates, Stengel.

16. Sanitary Science — Wilson, Louis C. Parke, Richardson's Field of Disease.

17. Diseases of Children — Eustace Smith, Ashby and Wright, Goodhart, Holt, Jacobi.

18. Dermatology — Jackson, Crocker, Robinson, Jamieson, American Text-Book of Dermatology.

19. Ophthalmology — Nettleship, Swanzy, Juler, Schweinitz, Carter and Cross.

20. Otology—Pritchard, Field, Buck, Roosa.

21. Mental Diseases—Clarke, Savage.

22. Laryngology — Lennox, Brown, Seiler, Bosworth, Price Brown, Sajous, American System of Diseases of Nose and Throat.

23. Dictionaries — Gould (Student's), Gould (illustrated), Dunglison, Duane (latest edition).

HOMOEOPATHIC TEXT-BOOKS.

Materia Medica—Hahnemann, Hering.

Medicine and Therapeutics—Goodno, Arndt, Raue's Pathology and Diagnostics, Lilienthal.

Surgery—Fisher, Helmuth.

Midwifery—Guernsey, Ludlam.

This curriculum shall come into effect on July 1st, 1901.

SECTION III.—EXAMINATIONS.

1. The professional examinations are divided into three parts : "Primary," "Intermediate" and "Final."

2. The Primary examination shall be undergone after the second winter session, and the Intermediate after the fourth winter session, the Final after the fifth year.

3. The following branches shall be embraced in the Primary examination :

- (a) Anatomy.
- (b) Physiology and Histology.
- (c) Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).
- (d) Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

4. Every candidate for the Primary examination will be required to present, with his lecture tickets, a certificate of having undergone and passed an examination at the school he has attended at the close of his first winter session on Primary branches. Also a certificate of ability to make and mount microscopic specimens.

5. Each candidate for final examination must present a certificate of attendance at six post-mortem examinations, a certificate of ability to draw up a report of a post-mortem examination; a certificate of having reported satisfactorily six cases of clinical medicine, and six cases of clinical surgery, and a certificate of having passed his Intermediate examination, the certificates to be signed by the teachers referred to upon these subjects, or the practitioner holding post-mortem.

6. All candidates shall (excepting Art graduates) present a certificate of having passed at the close of their third session in the college or school they may have attended, an examination in such parts of medicine, surgery and midwifery as may be thought advisable by the faculties of the respective colleges or schools. This examination is not in any way to interfere with any of the examinations of the Council. One year's attendance after the Intermediate examination as House Surgeon or Physician in any Hospital recognized by the Council shall be held to be equivalent to the fulfilling of the requirements for the fifth year of clinical work.

The following branches shall be embraced in the Intermediate examination :

- (a) Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.
- (b) Principles and Practice of Medicine.
- (c) General Pathology and Bacteriology.
- (d) Surgery, other than Operative.
- (e) Surgery, Operative.
- (f) Midwifery, other than Operative.
- (g) Midwifery, Operative.
- (h) Medical Jurisprudence, including Toxicology and Mental Diseases.
- (i) Sanitary Science.
- (j) Diseases of Children.
- (k) Diseases of Women.
- (l) Therapeutics.

7. The Primary and Intermediate examinations shall be "written" and "oral." The Final "oral" and "clinical."

8. The following branches are embraced in the Final examination :

- (a) Clinical Medicine.
- (b) Clinical Surgery.
- (c) Diseases of Women.
- (d) Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.

9 Candidates for the Primary who fail in all subjects but two must make 60 per cent. in each of these subjects, or get no credit for any. Candidates for Intermediate who fail in all subjects save three, will be allowed those three if they pass 60 per cent. in each.

10. Candidates who intend to be examined by the Homœopathic Examiner in special subjects, shall signify their intention to the Registrar at least two weeks previous to the commencement of the examination, so that the examinations may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose. Prior to the acceptance of such notice from the candidate, the usual fees must be paid.

In the event of any candidate presenting himself for such examination, due notice must be given by the Registrar to the Special Examiner.

11. Until a Homœopathic medical college for teaching purposes is established in Ontario, candidates wishing to be registered as Homœopathists shall pass the matriculation examination established by this Act as the preliminary examination for all students in medicine, and shall present evidence of having spent the full period of study required by the curriculum of the Council, under the supervision of a duly registered Homœopathic practitioner.

Such candidates must also have complied with the full curriculum of studies prescribed from time to time by the Council for all medical students, but the full time of attendance upon lectures and hospitals required by the curriculum of the Council, may be spent in such Homœopathic medical colleges in the United States or Europe as may be recognized by a majority of the Homœopathic members of the Council; but in all Homœopathic colleges where the winter course of lectures is only of four months' duration, certified tickets of attendance on one such course shall be held to be equivalent to two-thirds of one six months' course, as required by the Council; and when such teaching body has been established in Ontario, it shall be optional for such candidates to pursue in part or in full the required curriculum in Ontario.

12. A professional examination will be held in Toronto on the third Tuesday in November, 1902. All candidates who have failed in a former examination will be required to pay a fee of twenty dollars for this examination. The

next professional examination thereafter will be held at Toronto and Kingston on the third Tuesday in May, 1903.

SECTION IV.—FEES.

1. The following scale of fees has been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

(a) Registration of matriculation	\$20 00
(b) Primary examination	30 00
(c) Intermediate and Final examination, including registration	50 00
This is not to affect any student who is registered as a matricu- late prior to 1st July, 1889.	
These fees are to be paid to the Treasurer of the College before each examination.	
(d) Registration of persons duly qual- ified before 23rd day of July, 1870.	10 00
(e) Registration of persons duly qual- ified after 23rd day of July, 1870 .	25 00
(f) Registration of additional degrees or titles.....	2 00
This fee is only payable when the additional titles are registered at different times, but any num- ber of such titles as are allowed to be registered, may be put on record at the first registration, for the registration fee.	
(g) Diploma of membership of the College	5 00
This diploma is granted free of charge to all those members of the College who attain their membership by passing the ex- aminations of the College. All other members may obtain it on application to the Registrar, and paying the above-named fee.	
(h) Annual assessment due by mem- bers of the College for each year payable to the Registrar.	2 00
This fee is payable by every mem- ber of the College.	

Fees after 1st of July, 1889 :

2. All fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada to the Treasurer of the College.

3. No candidate will be admitted to any examination until the fee for such examination is paid in full.

4. Candidates who have failed in any profes-
sional examination in more than one subject
shall pay a fee of twenty dollars for each sub-
sequent examination, if only one subject ten
dollars.

SECTION V.—EXAMINATIONS.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The Registrar or Deputy Registrar must be present at every examination.

2. At the end of each written examination upon any subject, the answers to the questions are to be handed to the Registrar, who will open the envelopes, in which they are herein-after directed to be enclosed, and to each set of papers affix a number by which the author will be known to the Examiners during the examination. The Registrar will then deliver the papers to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject.

3. The papers, when delivered to the member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the subject, are to be by him examined, and the relative value of answers marked by means of numbers in a schedule which will be furnished to him by the Registrar, ranging for the Primary subjects as follows :

4. That the percentage in the Primary branches be as follows, ranging from 0 to 100 on all subjects :

	HONORS.	PASS
Anatomy	75	50
Physiology and Histology	75	50
Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical	75	50
Materia Medica and Pharmacy...	75	50

INTERMEDIATE.

Applied Anatomy (Medical, Surgical)	0 to 100	
Principles and Practice of Medicine.	0 to 100	
General Pathology and Bacteriology	0 to 100	
Surgery, other than Operative.....	0 to 100	
Surgery, Operative	0 to 100	
Midwifery, other than Operative...	0 to 100	
Midwifery, Operative.....	0 to 100	
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases	0 to 100	
Sanitary Science.....	0 to 100	
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical	0 to 100	
Diseases of Women	0 to 100	
Therapeutics.....	0 to 100	

Marks required for honors and pass :

	HONORS.	PASS
Medical, Surgical and Topographical Anatomy.....	75	50
Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	75	50
General Pathology and Bacteriology.....	75	50

	HONORS	PASS
Surgery, other than Operative.. .	75	50
Surgery, Operative	75	50
Midwifery, other than Operative.	75	50
Midwifery, Operative.....	75	50
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases	75	50
Sanitary Science.....	75	50
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	75	50
Diseases of Women.....	75	50
Therapeutics.....	75	50

That the percentage in the Final branches be as follows : 0 to 100 on all subjects. Honors 75, pass 50.

5. The value awarded by the individual Examiner to the answers of candidates is not to be subject to revision, except by the Council, who may have the papers re-read and a revision when special cases of hardship may seem to have occurred.

6. The Examiner shall return the schedule to the Registrar, with values inserted, within fifteen days of the close of examinations on his subject. From these values a general schedule is to be prepared by the Registrar, and inspected as to correctness by the president ; but such schedule shall in no case be disclosed until it has received its final revision at the ensuing meeting of the Council, which schedule shall then be final.

7. Papers on the Homeopathic subjects are to be finally submitted to the Examiner approved of for that purpose by the representatives of that system in the Council.

8. All oral examinations are henceforth to be as clinical, demonstrative and practical as possible, and the candidate shall be known to the Examiners by number only. It is recommended that the attention of the Examiners be specially directed to clause 9 for the guidance of Examiners.

9. That it be an instruction to the Examiners, in the questions in their respective subjects, to confine themselves to the text-books in ordinary use (see page x. of this Announcement), also that in referring to diseases or operations of any kind, the names of such diseases or operations most commonly in use should be employed.

The Examiners are instructed to attach to each question a printed number as the value of a full and correct answer thereof—the whole of such numbers to amount to 100—also that in reading the paper they mark in colored chalk what they regard as the numerical value of the answer given.

10. That it be an instruction to the President that he shall in no case report a candidate to

the Council as having passed an examination when on any subject he makes less than the minimum of marks set by the Council for a pass on that subject. But in any case where he thinks there are special reasons for granting a license to such candidate, he shall report the same to the Council for its action.

11. Candidates for oral examinations will be divided into classes by the initial letter of their names, and notified of the time at which they present themselves for examination. Such students to be enclosed in an adjoining room, and sent to examiner as otherwise provided. The regulations will be rigidly enforced which forbids communication with those awaiting examination.

SECTION VI.

RULES FOR CANDIDATES WHEN IN THE EXAMINATION HALL.

1. Each candidate shall receive from the Registrar a programme containing a list of subjects upon which the candidate is to be examined, and it will admit him to the examination hall during the progress of the examinations upon such subject, but at no other time.

2. Candidates must write the answers to the questions given by the examiners legibly and neatly upon one side only of each page of a book, which will be furnished to each candidate, and the number given with each question is to be put at the head of the answer to it, in such a manner as to have the first page facing outward to the view; they are then to be folded once and enclosed in an envelope, on the outside of which each candidate is to write his name. The packet is then to be handed to the Registrar, or some one deputed by him. Neither signature, number or sign, by which the writer could be recognized by the Examiner, is to be written or marked upon any portion of the book to be enclosed in the envelope.

3. The questions of the Examiners in the Homœopathic subjects will be handed in writing, at the beginning of the general examination on the same subject, by the Registrar, to such candidates as have given him notice in accordance with section III., sub-secs. 10, 11. They

shall write the answers to these questions in the same hall with the other candidates, and hand their papers, when finished, to the Registrar in the same manner as provided for other candidates, to be by him given for examination to the Homœopathic member of the Board of Examiners appointed to examine on that subject.

4. If any abbreviations are used in answering the questions, candidates must be careful that they are such as are generally understood, or which cannot be mistaken.

5. No candidate will be allowed to leave the hall after the questions are given out, until his answers have been handed in.

6. No candidate will be allowed in the hall during the hours of examination, except those who are actually undergoing examination.

7. Any candidate who may have brought any book or reference paper to the hall, must deposit it with the Registrar before the examination begins.

8. Candidates must not communicate with each other while examinations are going on, either by writing, signs, words, or in any manner whatever.

9. Candidates must at all times bear themselves toward the Registrar and Examiners with the utmost deference and respect; and they will not be permitted in any manner to manifest approbation or disapprobation of any member of the Board of Examiners during the progress of the examination.

10. Candidates must not only conduct themselves with decorum while any examination is going on, but they will be held strictly responsible for any impropriety of conduct during the whole progress, both of the written and the oral examinations.

11. Any infraction of the above rules will lead to the exclusion of the candidate who is guilty of it from the remainder of the examination; and he will not receive credit for any examination papers which he may have handed to the Registrar previous to his being detected in such misconduct.

12. And shall be debarred from further privileges, at the discretion of the Council.

Examination Questions, 1901-1902.

NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1901.

Primary.

ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Any five questions to be answered, but not more than five.

1. Describe the origin, course and distribution of the splanchnic nerves.
2. Trace the course of the ulnar artery, naming its branches and stating its distribution.
3. Describe the cutaneous nerve supply of the arm, forearm and hand, stating the origin of the various nerves concerned therein.
4. Describe the shoulder joint.
5. Describe the deep fascia of the neck.
6. Describe Meckel's ganglion, stating its situation and branches, and describe in a general way the distribution of the latter.
7. Give the origin, insertion, nerve supply, and state the actions of the following muscles : internal pterygoid, flexor brevis pollicis, serratus magnus, biceps femoris, and sterno-mastoid.
8. Describe the structure, position, relations, and blood supply of the rectum.
9. Describe briefly the structures appearing in the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain.
10. Describe the pubic portion of the os innominatum.

H. B. ANDERSON, M.D., L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., Examiner,

Primary.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Give an account of the histological structure of striated, voluntary muscular fibre.

Describe the manner in which a motor nerve terminates in the muscle.

2. Describe one of the pyramidal nerve cells of the motor cortex of the Brain. Discuss the question as to the function performed by such cells and their processes (i.e. by the so-called "Neurone"), indicating what the functions are, and how they are carried out.
3. What are the factors which produce and maintain the Arterial Blood Pressure? What variations are there in Arterial Blood Pressure during the different phases of Respiration, and how is this variation produced?
4. What is Urea? What is its source, and where is it produced in the body? What amount is excreted under normal conditions in 24 hours? By what channels is it excreted?
5. What is the composition of the Pancreatic Juice? What functions does it serve in the body?

A. PRIMROSE, M.B., C.M. (Edin.),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Examiner.

Primary.

CHEMISTRY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Candidates will answer first four, and any two of the remaining four.

1. Explain what is meant by the following terms : (a) Allotropism ; (b) Dissociation ; (c) Electrolysis ; (d) Ketone ; (e) Iso-cyanide ; (f) Phenol ; (g) Aromatic Alcohol ; (h) Isomerism.
2. 10 grammes of zinc are dissolved in dilute Sulphuric Acid. What weight of Zinc Sulphate $ZnSO_4 + 7H_2O$ will be produced, and what volume of Hydrogen measured at $27^\circ C.$ and 750 mm Bar. will be evolved? $Zn=65$. $S=32$. $O=16$.
3. Write a short account of the chemistry of the Oxides of Nitrogen.
4. Give one method of preparation with equations for each of the following compounds : Ethyl-Ether, Dimethyl, Ketone, Glycerine Trinitrate, Chlorine, Sulphur Dioxide, and Hydrogen Peroxide.

5. Write an account of the chemistry of Zinc and its medicinal compounds.

6. Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Arsenic are spoken of as similar elements. Explain fully and discuss what is meant by this statement.

7. Write an account of the class of bodies known as Carbohydrates.

8. Write equations illustrating the action of hot concentrated Sulphuric Acid on Ethyl Alcohol, Carbon, Copper, and Oxalic Acid, and of Nitric Acid on Silver, Phenol, and Alcohol.

GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.,
Examiner.

Primary.

TOXICOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 1 hour.

All questions of equal value.

1. What are the symptoms of poisoning by Acetanilide, and by Stramonium?

2. Describe the treatment of poisoning by Carbolic Acid, and Sulphuric Acid.

3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by Acetate of Lead.

4. Give one test for each of the following poisons : Morphine, Atropine, Strychnine, Potassium Cyanide, Oxalic Acid, Bichloride of Mercury, Formaldehyde.

GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.,
Examiner.

Primary.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values.

6 1. Describe the following, and give the dose of each : *Copaiaba*, *Carb Ligni*, *Ol Crotonis*.

8 2. Describe the method of administration, and the precautions to be observed in *Chloroform* and *Sulphuric Ether*.

6 3. *Plumbi Acetas*. Give its local and specific action, and state what effect it has upon the blood corpuscles.

12 4. Give the dose and specific action of *Antipyrin*, *Phenacetin*, *Sulphonal* and *Antifebrin*.

10 5. Name the geographical source, part used, and official preparations of *Calumba*, *Belladonna*, *Ipecacuanha* and *Aconite*.

14 6. Name the *official alkalies* and *alkaline earths*, and state what effect they have on the blood plasma.

12 7. *Ferrum*, *Hydrargyrum*, and *Arsenicum*. Give the specific action of each, and state in what respect each differs from the others in its action.

12 8. Iodine. Give its source, character, solubility, and local action. Give the specific and remote local action and dose of

Iodide of Potassium.
" " Sodium.

8 9. *Naphthol* (Beta Naphthol). Give its character, solubility, dose, action, and use.

12 10. *Antimonium Tartaratum*. Give its character, local and specific action.

Give its dose as a diaphoretic.
" " depressant.
" " an emetic.

and state the chief objection to this medicine.

J. W. SCHOOLEY, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values.

15 1. Describe the clinical history and treatment of measles occurring in an adult male.

15 2. Give the etiology, symptoms and treatment of Atrophic cirrhosis of the liver.

15 3. Describe the types and clinical history of malignant (infectious) endocarditis.

15 4. Give the etiology, symptoms and treatment of bronchial asthma.

20 5. Differentiate between hysterical paralyses and those of organic origin.

20 6. Give the etiology, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of inflammation of the Vermiform Appendix. Under what circumstances would you advise surgical aid in the treatment of the case ?

W. G. ANGLIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., (Eng.),
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

PATHOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 3 hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. What are the two most common forms of tumor of the Uterus? Mention the usual localities of each, and describe in what way they produce their deleterious effects.

2. Mention the various forms of Necrosis of Bone. Describe the pathological characters of each as to causation, bone or portions of bone usually affected, and process of separation.

3. What are the causes, sites and results, both immediate and remote, of Cerebral Hæmorrhage?

4. Give an account of the causation and the usual phenomena in acute lobar pneumonia as observed post-mortem.

BACTERIOLOGY.

1. State what you know of the bacteriology of Pleural Effusions. How may the result of a bacteriological examination of the effusion influence prognosis and treatment?

2. Describe the micro-organisms which are concerned in the causation of Anthrax, Diphtheria, and Tetanus; and give an account of the manner in which they produce the symptoms of their diseases.

THERAPEUTICS.

1. Describe your management and treatment of a case of Chorea in childhood.

2. Describe the preparation of the antitoxin of diphtheria, and how you would employ it therapeutically.

3. Describe the general and medicinal treatment of acute rheumatic fever.

4. What treatment would you adopt in (a) Bronchitis, and (b) Spasmodic Asthma?

GEO. H. FIELD, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.,
(Edin.), Examiner.

N.B.—Candidates for Final on a four-year course write on Pathology and Therapeutics only. Candidates for Intermediate write on Pathology and Bacteriology.

Intermediate and Final.

MIDWIFERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Explain fully the causes of delay in a "post occiput" delivery, and the dangers, if any, to mother or child.

2. Deliver a normal head, where the pelvis is generally contracted $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in all its diameters.

3. Give indications for, dangers of, and contra indications for, Cephalic and Podalic versions.

4. Diagnose a shoulder presentation with membranes intact, and proceed to deliver, noting the precautions necessary, and dangers to be avoided.

5. Name the instruments that may be required during, and after delivery, with a brief history of their uses.

R. N. HORTON, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MIDWIFERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE, AND PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Define and treat the following conditions after birth: (a) Syncope. (b) Flooding. (c) Inversion of Uterus. (d) Mania.

2. Define the different forms of Accidental Hæmorrhage. Diagnosis and treatment.

3. Primipara, 18 hours in labor, delivered unassisted, no laceration or undue hæmorrhage, where stupor and semi-unconsciousness appeared 24 hours after delivery. Pulse slightly accelerated. Temperature 100°F. What was the likely cause, and treatment.

4. Describe briefly some of the chief causes of "delayed labor," dangers to mother and child, and how you would obviate them.

5. Give causes, symptoms, and treatment of Parametritis.

R. N. HORTON, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

SURGERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Give symptoms (including displacement) and treatment of the commonest variety of fracture of the Clavicle.

2. What are the symptoms and differential diagnosis of volvulus of the small intestine three feet from its lower end ?

3. What symptoms are present in acute periostitis of the tibia? Explain the pathological condition present.

4. Give symptoms and treatment of hip-joint disease.

5. Describe the different kinds of Aneurisms, with the various methods of treatment.

J. W. EDGAR, B.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

SURGERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

20 1. Perform a tracheotomy. Give your after treatment in a case of laryngeal diphtheria.

15 2. Give symptoms and treatment of Emphyæma.

25 3. Describe the operation of lateral lithotomy, naming, in order, the structures cut.

20 4. What is the pathological condition present in a whitlow of the index finger. Give treatment and possible terminations.

20 5. Describe fully the antiseptic technique to be observed in an abdominal section.

J. W. EDGAR, B.A., M.B.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Any five questions to be answered, but not more than five.

1. In excision of the knee-joint, name the parts necessarily severed. In sawing the bones, mention any special precautions that should be taken.

2. Give the arterial anastomoses around the elbow-joint.

3. Sudden pain in right abdomen in a female. Give a possible cause.

4. Describe the Ischio-rectal fossa. Why are abscesses prone to form in this region, and where do they point?

5. In Talipes Varus describe the deformity, mentioning structures concerned.

6. Give the chief causes of Paralysis of the Anterior Crural Nerve, describing the sensory and motor effects.

7. Where is paracentesis usually performed in (a) Pleural, (b) Pericardial effusions? Give reasons, and possible dangers.

8. Describe the Saphenous opening. Of what importance, surgically?

9. Describe the anomalies of the ribs. Of what importance from a diagnostic or surgical standpoint?

10. Describe the Posterior Mediastinum, and give the possible pressure effects of tumors in this region.

W. GUNN, M.D.
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Wounds. (a) Give the characteristics of Gunshot wounds. (b) Distinguish between homicidal, suicidal, and accidental wounds.

2. (a) Give the symptoms of compression of the brain. (b) Differentiate between compression and concussion of the brain.

3. Distinguish between an Ecchymosis produced during life and Cadaveric Lividity.

4. Give the signs of recent delivery in the living and in the dead.

5. Distinguish between feigned and real paralysis.

TOXICOLOGY AND MENTAL DISEASES.

1. Give the symptoms, post-mortem appearances, and treatment in poisoning by Hydrocyanic Acid.

2. Give the symptoms and treatment in poisoning by Aconite.

3. Give the minimum fatal dose, fatal period, and antidote for each of the following: Phos-

phorus, Arsenic, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, Oxalic Acid, Chloroform, Strychnia, Digitalis, Cantharides.

4. Give the symptoms of Epileptic Insanity.

J. H. MCLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

N.B.—Candidates for Final on fourth year write on Medical Jurisprudence only. Candidates for Intermediate write on Jurisprudencœ, Toxicology and Mental Diseases.

Intermediate and Final.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Water. (a) Physical examination of. (b) Give the composition per gallon that would indicate a purity of.

2. Describe the following named methods for the disposal of sewerage :

- (a) Precipitation.
- (b) Irrigation.
- (c) Intermittent downward filtration.

3. (a) Name the Air-borne Contagia. (b) Describe the methods in use at the present day for their prevention.

4. What diseases are produced by breathing constantly sewer air, air of cesspools and drains.

5. Describe the best methods for ventilating large public buildings.

J. H. MCLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

THERAPEUTICS.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Compare the action of Ether with that of Chloroform on the Circulatory and Respiratory systems. What are the therapeutic uses of Chloroform when administered by the stomach?

2. Describe the actions of Belladonna. Enumerate the preparations obtained from it, and give the doses of those which are administered internally.

3. Mention the chief Cardiac Tonics. Describe their medicinal actions, enumerate their preparations, and state the doses of each.

4. How is Calomel prepared? Give an account of its therapeutic uses, stating its doses and methods of administration.

GEO. H. FIELD, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.,
(Edin.) Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Any four questions to be answered, but not more than four.

1. Give the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Chorea. Describe its course and duration.

2. Give the causes and symptoms of Acute Meningitis. Diagnose it from Tubercular Meningitis.

3. Eczema in infants. Name the different forms. What are the causes? Describe your treatment.

4. What are the causes of constipation in (a) infants; (b) older children. Give the treatment in each case.

5. Describe the causes of sudden deaths occurring in infants and in older children.

A. HAIG, M.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. State common causes of menorrhagia, and give treatment.

2. Give indications for uterine curettage, and describe the technique.

3. Give the clinical history of a case of carcinoma of the cervix uteri.

4. Describe either the operation of ventral suspension of the uterus, or Alexander's operation. State the conditions which would determine your choice of operation.

5. Discuss briefly the treatment of pelvic tumors complicated by pregnancy.

R. FERGUSON, B.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

MAY EXAMINATIONS, 1902.

Primary.

ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Any five questions to be answered, but not more than five.

1. Describe briefly the development of (a) the upper end of the femur; (b) the occipital bone.

2. Describe the male urethra.

3. Name in their relations the structures encountered in a dissection of the sole of the foot.

4. Trace the internal Maxillary artery, naming its branches.

5. Describe the fourth ventricle of the brain.

6. Trace the anterior crural nerve from its origin to its distribution, naming its branches.

7. Give the origin, insertion, nerve supply, and actions of the muscles attached to the os pubis.

8. Describe the oesophagus.

9. Describe the origin and distribution of the cervical plexus of nerves.

10. Describe the venous system of the interior of the cranium, and of the brain, mentioning the communications with the veins outside the skull.

H. B. ANDERSON, M.D., L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., Examiner.*Primary.*

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe Striated Voluntary Muscle Fibre under the following heads :

(a) Its histological structure.

(b) Its chemical composition.

(c) The changes, physical and chemical, which it undergoes in Rigor Mortis.

2. Give an account of the minute structure of the Thyroid Gland. What evidence is there to indicate the importance of the Thyroid Gland in preserving the nutrition of the tissues of the Body?

3. Describe the nerve mechanism by which the blood supply to the submaxillary gland is controlled. Illustrate your answer by citing experiments. State what relationship, if any, exists between increased blood supply and increased secretory activity of the gland in question.

4. What results, structural and functional, ensue after semisection of the Spinal Cord in the mid-thoracic region?

5. Give an account of the Nervous Mechanism of Respiration.

A. PRIMROSE, M.B., C.M., (Edin.),
M.R.C.S., (Eng.), Examiner.*Primary.*

CHEMISTRY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Candidates will answer first four, and any two of the remaining four.

1. Define the following terms : Hydrolysis, Catalysis, Oxidation, Carbohydrate, Mercaptan, Base, Basic Salt, Fat.

2. Give an account of the chemistry of Bromine, and contrast its properties with those of Fluorine Chlorine and Iodine.

3. Write an account of the chemistry of Aluminium, and its more important compounds.

4. Give methods of preparation and properties of Aldehydes, and compare their properties with those of the Ketones.

5. Give the graphic formula and one method of preparation, with equations, of each of the following compounds : Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydrogen Sulphide, Arsine, Ethylamine, Potassium Iodide, Acetamide, Acetylene.

6. Write an account of the group of organic compounds known as Phenols. How would you test for Carbolic Acid in presence of Creosote?

7. Describe briefly the chemistry of any three of the following compounds : Potassium Per-

manganate, Aniline, Sodium Bicarbonate, Glycine, Glycerine.

8. How would you distinguish (a) Cane Sugar from Milk Sugar. (b) Serum Albumen from Serum Globulin. (c) Lecithin from Stearin. (d) A Urate from an Oxalate?

GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.,

Examiner.

Primary.

TOXICOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 1 hour.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe the treatment of poisoning by Oxalic Acid and by Formaldehyde.

2. What are the symptoms of poisoning by Phosphorus and by Aconite?

3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by Bichloride of Mercury.

4. Give the antidotes and tests for the following poisons : Sulphuric Acid, Strychnine, Chloral Hydrate, Arsenious Oxide, Atropine, Carbolic Acid.

GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.,

Examiner.

Primary.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values.

12 1. Give the geographical source, preparations, and physiological action of the following: Aconit, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and Gentian.

10 2. What are Antipyretics, and how do they act ? Name the principal ones, and give the dose of each.

10 3. Name the preparations and dose of Iodine and the Iodides. Name some of the medicines incompatible with these.

10 4. What are excito-motor medicines? Name one. Give its source, dose, and physiological action.

10 5. What are Hypnotics? Name the principal ones, and give the dose of each.

10 6. Describe the following, and give the specific action of each : Jaborandi, Elaterium, Asafetida, and Menthol.

10 7. Give the character, dose, and specific action of Liquor Arsenicalis (Fowler's solution). Name one or more medical substances incompatible with Arsenic.

12 8. Give the source, dose and physiological action of Ergot, Aloes, Pilocarpine, Hydrastis, and Opium.

8 9. Name the ingredients composing each of the following, and give the dose of each compound : Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Pulv. Kino Co., Pilula Plumbi cum opii.

8 10. Give the source, character, dose and specific action of Plumbi Acetas.

J. W. SCHOOLEY, M.D.,

Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values.

20 1. A young man is suddenly seized with violent pain in the abdomen, accompanied by vomiting. Discuss the diagnosis.

15 2. Describe the clinical features and give the treatment of

(a) Erythema Nodosum.

(b) Impetigo Contagiosum.

15 3. In a case of sudden bleeding from the mouth, state how you would distinguish the source of the hemorrhage, and give the appropriate treatment in each case.

15 4. Aortic regurgitant murmur. State the clinical signs and symptoms. Sketch a sphygmographic tracing of the radial pulse, and give treatment of the case.

15 5. Give causes, symptoms, and treatment of facial paralysis (infra-nuclear).

20 6. Give the clinical history in a case of diffuse myelitis of the lower half of the spinal cord, with partial recovery.

W. G. ANGLIN, M.D., M.R.C.S.,

(Eng.), Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

PATHOLOGY.

Value 0 to 100. Time 3 hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. What epithelial tumours occur in the mamma? Explain on anatomical grounds the clinical course of carcinoma mammæ and its bearing upon operative measures.

2. Give an account of the morbid anatomy and ætiology of acute ulcerative endocarditis.

3. Describe the intracranial lesions which may result from syphilis.

4. Enumerate the causes which may lead to haematemesis.

BACTERIOLOGY.

1. In what different ways do pyogenic microbes reach the kidneys, and what are the forms of disease which result?

2. Describe the micro-organisms of malaria and relapsing fever, and discuss their relations to these diseases.

THERAPEUTICS.

1. Describe the different ways in which drugs produce purgation. Mention the classes into which purgatives are divided, giving an example of each and the dose in which it is administered.

2. Give an account of the therapeutical uses of the thyroid gland, stating how it may be administered and in what quantity. Mention any other glands which are used medicinally, and give your opinion as to the value of each.

3. What is the action of digitalis—(1) on the heart, (2) on the kidneys. Under what circumstances is it useful; and what are the indications for suspending its employment?

4. Whence is jaborandi derived, and what is its alkaloid? Mention the officinal preparations. What is their action and in what diseased conditions are they employed?

GEO. H. FIELD, M.D., L.R.C.P & S.,
(Edin.), Examiner.

N.B.—Candidates for Final on a four year course, write on Pathology and Therapeutics only. Candidates for Intermediate write on Pathology and Bacteriology.

Intermediate and Final.

MIDWIFERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

Values.

15 1. What is abortion? Give causes, and when most likely to occur.

C

20 2. Name the important complications which may occur before the completion of the second stage of labor—with reference to the child—and state what interference, if any, is necessary.

20 3. At what periods of pregnancy is hemorrhage most likely to occur? Define and treat Post-partum.

25 4. Give reasons for face presentation in a normal pelvis, and explain what other presentations must have occurred before this was reached.

20 5. Give causes, symptoms and treatment of Puerperal Peritonitis.

R. N. HORTON, M.D.,

Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MIDWIFERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. What course would you pursue, and at what time in a pregnancy, where the conjugate diameter was three (3) inches? What are the important factors that would determine you?

2. Contrast the use of Forceps with Turning, the conditions in which the one is preferable to the other, and give reasons why.

3. Give chief causes of Tears in vagina during labor, what parts are most likely to be torn, and why? How would you treat them?

4. What conditions hinder normal presentations? How would you deal with a brow?

R. N. HORTON, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

SURGERY, OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Give causes, symptoms, and treatment of fracture of lower jaw. Describe the process of repair.

2. Name the diseases of the Sternum. What are the diagnosis, symptoms and treatment of necrosis of sternum?

3. Give symptoms and diagnosis of fractures occurring at the base of the skull.

4. Give causes, symptoms, and radical cure of femoral hernia.

5. Describe the various forms of cystitis, giving the differential diagnosis. What would be your treatment in every case?

J. W. EDGAR, B.A., M.B.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

SURGERY, OPERATIVE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

25 1. Give the indication, contra-indications, and dangers (immediate and remote) of Thyroidectomy. Describe the operation.

15 2. Give causes and symptoms of Mastoid disease. What are the dangers attending operation for such disease? Describe the operation.

20 3. What operation may be performed for Spina Bifida? Describe the operation of excision. Give causes of failure of radical cure.

20 4. Give the indications for Cholecystectomy, and describe the operation in detail.

5. Describe Halsted's operation for amputation of the breast for malignant disease, giving reasons for the various steps of the operation. When and when not is operative interference indicated?

J. W. EDGAR, B.A., M.B.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value. Any five questions to be answered, but not more than five.

1. Give the course and distribution of the seventh (facial) nerve.

2. Give the main differences between supra-nuclear and infra-nuclear paralysis of the seventh nerve. Why these differences?

3. What are the provisions in and around a joint to prevent dislocation? Illustrate by reference to various joints of the body.

5. How is a psoas abscess formed? (b) Where may it point? (c) Show how it may be mistaken for empyema.

5. Give the direction of an inguinal and femoral hernia, respectively. (b) Your chief guide in diagnosing between them. (c) Direction of incision for relief if strangulated, and why?

6. What symptoms may a child with enlarged tonsils and post nasal growths present? (b) Account for these symptoms anatomically.

7. In what position would you set a fore-arm (a) with fracture of radius or both bones below middle? (b) of radius above middle? Why?

8. Give the ways in which the circumflex nerve is most liable to injury, and (b) the symptoms resulting from paralysis of the circumflex nerve is most liable to injury, and (b) the symptoms resulting from paralysis of the circumflex nerve.

9. Explain dyspnoea and hoarseness in aneurism of the Aorta.

10. Describe fully the position of the right kidney and its relation to surrounding structures. (b) Enumerate, in order, the structures cut through and turned aside in the removal of the kidney.

W. GUNN, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate and Final.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe very minutely your examination and method of conducting the post-mortem in a case of suspected murder in an adult.

2. (a) Describe the Hydrostatic test. (b) Give the objections thereto.

3. Death from Drowning—(a) External signs of. (b) Internal signs of. (c) State the conditions that prevent resuscitation, even after a short immersion.

4. Name three conditions of the body produced by extreme artificial heat, and give the main symptoms of each condition.

5. What do you understand by the following terms: Cadaveric spasm, Rigor Mortis, and Cadaveric Lividity.

TOXICOLOGY AND MENTAL DISEASES.

1. State the conditions of the system that modify the actions of poisons, and the conditions that influence the rapidity of absorption of poisons.

2. Give the symptoms, post-mortem appearances and treatment in poisoning by Nitric Acid.

3. Give the minimum fatal dose and antidotes for each of the following : Veratrum Viride, Gelsemium, Chloral Hydrate, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Cocaine, Conin, Nicotin, and Potassium Cyanide.

4. Define the following terms : Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination, and Lucid Interval.

J. H. MCLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

N.B.—Candidates for Final on fourth year write on Jurisprudence only. Candidates for Intermediate write on Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases.

Intermediate and Final.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Value 0 to 100. Time 1½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Describe the method of procedure in making a practical examination of the ventilation and air of inhabited rooms.

2. (a) State the methods in use for the purification of water on a large scale. (b) Name the diseases produced by drinking impure water, and state the manner of propagation in each disease.

3. (a) What form of sewage removal would you recommend for villages and towns ? (b) Give your reasons therefor.

4. (a) Construct an oblong hospital ward for thirty patients. (b) Provide for its proper ventilation.

5. Give the period of incubation and period of infectiveness of each of the following diseases : Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever.

J. H. MCLELLAN, M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

THERAPEUTICS.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Cough—Prescribe for the different classes, stating how each method of treatment is expected to act.

2. What is the action of arsenic administered in medicinal doses ? What toxic effects may supervene ? Name the preparations of arsenic, giving their strength and doses.

3. Mention the chief cardiac tonics. Describe their medicinal actions. Enumerate their preparations and state the dose of each.

4. Under what circumstances does suppression of urine occur ? How would you treat this condition ?

GEO. H. FIELD, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.,
(Edin.), Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value.

1. Uterine Polypi.—(1) the varieties ; (2) the symptoms.

2. Salpingitis.—(1) the pathology ; (2) the treatment.

3. Anteflexion.—(1) etiology ; (2) treatment.

4. Uterine Sound.—(1) uses ; (2) contra-indications to its use.

5. Describe briefly the operation of trache-lorraphy.

R. FERGUSON, B.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

Intermediate.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Value 0 to 100. Time 2½ hours.

All questions of equal value. Any five questions to be answered, but not more than five.

1. Name the diseases of children incident to birth. What are the causes and treatment of (a) Cephalhaematomata, (b) Ophthalmia neonatorum ?

2. What are the principles of feeding in a case of acute Gastro-enteric infection (summer diarrhoea) ? Give the mechanical and medicinal treatment of such a case.

3. Measles—what is the stage of incubation ? Describe the symptoms. Outline your treatment of a case. Name the complications that may arise.

4. Convulsions in Children.—What are the causes ? Describe your management of a case during the attack. Give your after treatment, and prognosis.

5. Give causes of pericarditis in children. Name the different forms. What would be your prognosis and treatment ?

6. What are the causes of Empyema ? Give the differential points between unresolved pneumonia and empyema. Give your prognosis and describe the treatment fully of Empyema.

A. HAIG, M.A., M.D.,
Examiner.

MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE OF

Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario

WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MEMBERSHIP
SINCE THE ISSUE OF THE

ONTARIO MEDICAL REGISTER, OCTOBER 1ST, 1898.

Abbott, W. J....	16 Brockville ..	1901	Campbell, A. C.,.....	2 St. Thomas.	1901
Alexander, Geo. W....	17 Stittsville ..	1899	Campbell, Chris A.....	11 Toronto	1900
Alexander, Norman B..	3 London.....	1899	Campbell, Colin A.....	10 Toronto, T.	
Allison, T. W.....	7 Caledon East	1901		G. H.....	1899
Amys, C. H	13 Lakefield...	1900	Campbell, J. A.....	1 Blenheim...	1902
Anderson, D. M.....	10 Toronto	1901	Campbell, James B ...	3 London	1899
Archibald, T. D.....	Halifax, N.S	1902	Carder, E. D.....	10 Toronto	1900
Armstrong, Claude C.	15 Kingston...	1899	Casselman, C. C.....	9 Sprucedale..	1901
Arnott, D. H.....	3 London	1900	Casselman, P. C.	17 Morrisburg ..	1900
Arnott, H. G.....	3 London	1902	Cawthorpe, Fred. J....	2 Thamesford.	1899
Ashton, Ernest C.....	8 Brantford ..	1899	Chappell, Walter.....	3 Cairo	1899
Atkinson, J. W.....	4 St. Marys ..	1902	Charlesworth, Jos. E..	5 Hespeler....	1899
Baker, Ervin.....	2 Springfield .	1899	Charlton, S. E	5 Galt.....	1900
Baker, James A.....	3 Byron	1899	Chevrier, A.....	17 Ottawa.....	1901
Baker, J. Y.....	16 Summerst'n.	1900	Chisholm, J. D.....	5 Berlin	1902
Baker, Maurice D....	2 Simcoe.....	1899	Chisholm, J. S.....	4 Wingham ..	1900
Balmer, George.....	6 Inglewood..	1899	Clarke, G. L.....	3 London	1900
Banting, W. T.....	3 Clandeboye.	1901	Clarkson, F. A.....	11 Toronto	1901
Bauer, John A.....	7 Hamilton...	1899	Cleland, F. A.....	6 Meaford..	1901
Beattie, H. A.....	11 Toronto	1901	Clutterbuck, H. E....	10 Toronto	1901
Becher, A. V.....	3 London ...	1901	Coates, F. P	6 Durham	1901
Begg, Colin Luke.....	11 Grace Hos., Toronto....	1899	Cockburn, Harriet...	13 Cobourg	1900
Bell, B. C.....	1 Chatham ..	1900	Cohoe, B. A.....	10 Toronto	1901
Bennett, William H....	2 Tilsonburg ..	1899	Coleridge, J. B.....	2 Ingersoll...	1902
Birkett, F. W.	17 Ottawa.....	1901	Colling, F. J.....	11 Toronto	1902
Birnie, Jessie A.	13 Peterboro'..	1899	Collins, H. L.....	6 Kincardine..	1901
Bogart, J. G.....	17 Berwick....	1902	Collison, John	16 Dixon's Cors	1902
Bond, John R.....	16 Prescott	1901	Collison, H. M.....	16 Dixon's Cors	1902
Borden, F. W.....	17 Ottawa	1902	Collison, W. G....	2 Mitchell....	1900
Bourgue, A.	16 St. Eugene..	1901	Colville, James..	13 Leskard...	1899
Bourgue, E.	Longe Point, Que.....	1901	Colville, N.....	13 Leskard....	1900
Bowie, H. A.....	15 Kingston...	1902	Condell, William N....	16 Ventnor....	1899
Bowles, C. T.....	17 Ottawa.....	1901	Connolly, E. L.....	11 Toronto	1900
Boynton, W. J.....	12 Prince Albert	1901	Codd, R	9 Haileybury.	1901
Brand, C. W	10 Toronto	1902	Cook, W. R	4 Fordwich...	1901
Bremner, Walter C. P..	9 Minesing... .	1899	Cooper, Edward G....	15 Lanark	1899
Broad, Robert S.....	14 Wellington .	1899	Copp, Charles J.....	10 Toronto	1899
Brown, Clarence H....	15 Carlton Pl'e	1899	Corcoran, J.....	4 Stratford...	1902
Brown, E. L.....	15 Chesterville	1901	Corscadden, R. H....	17 Russell....	1901
Brown, W. J.....	Lindsay....	1902	Coutts, E. N.....	5 Durham	1901
Bucke, E. P.....	3 London	1900	Cowen, Henry M.....	5 Galt.....	1899
Burden, Fred. L.....	3 London	1898	Craig, J. E.....	17 North Gower	1900
Burgess, Alexander M..	9 Bala.....	1899	Crane, James W.....	2 St. Thomas.	1899
Burns, W. T.....	11 Toronto	1901	Crawford, A. H.....	17 Ottawa.....	1901
Cahoon, Frank.....	14 Bloomfield..	1899	Crawford, Malcolm M..	Valley City, N.D., U.S..	1899
			Crosby, Robert.....	13 Campbellf'd	1899
			Cronyn, W. H.....	3 London	1901
			Crowe, Walter B.....	14 Trenton....	1899

Cruickshank, Jean	11	Toronto	1899	Hiscock, R. C.	15	Kingston	1900
Currie, C. J.	10	Toronto	1901	Hodgson, D. E.	4	Staffa	1902
Curtin, T. V.	16	Brockville	1902	Hogg, James S.	9	Kearney	1899
Dakin, W. S.	4	Galt	1902	Holmes, G. W.	1	Chatham	1900
Dalton, G. F.	15	Kingston	1902	Hope, J. T.	17	Glen Robert- son	1902
Davis, G.	8	Cayuga	1902	Hossack, John G.	2	Walsingham Centre	1899
Day, H. E.	15	Kingston	1902	Hotham, Arthur W.	4	Staffa	1899
Dean, Marshall B.	13	Brighton	1899	Howey, R.	6	Owen Sound	1899
Dean, William E.	11	Toronto	1900	Howland, G. W.	10	Toronto	1900
De St. Remy, H. C.	15	Kingston	1902	Hume, Rowena G.	10	Toronto	1900
Dickson, James A.	7	Hamilton	1899	Hutchison, H. S.	11	Toronto	1901
Dillane, M. K.	9	Tottenham	1900				
Dittrick, H.	8	St. Catharines	1901	Irving, L. E. W.	11	Toronto	1900
Dixon, I.	6	Walkerton	1901	Jackson, G. F.	16	Brockville	1902
Doherty, F. J.	12	Eglinton	1902	Jamieson, G. B.	9	Barrie	1902
Donaldson, A. S.	16	Brockville	1901	Johnston, S.	10	Toronto	1902
Downing, H. G.	2	Woodstock	1901	Johns, C. P.	15	Kingston	1900
Dowsley, G. W.	10	Toronto	1900	Jones, D. C.	16	Brockville	1901
Doyle, W. C.	1	Essex	1902	Jones, E. A.	12	Whitby	1900
Drury, J. E.	9	Shanty Bay	1902	Jordan, J.	11	Toronto	
Dunlop, D. R.	4	Fordwick	1901	Kayler, W. B.	10	Toronto	1901
Dunsmore, John McA.	7	Oakville	1898	Kee, R. J.	7	Stanley Mills	1902
Eagleson, Samuel	15	Arnprior	1899	Keenan, Campbell B.			
Easton, Joseph L.	9	Barrie	1899	Montreal	R. V. H.	1899	
Edwards, J. W.	15	Kingston	1901	Keith, J. P.	13	Mount Pleasant	1902
Elliott, C. C.	3	London	1901	Kelly, E. P.	10	Toronto	1900
Elliott, Henry H.	16	Seeley's Bay	1899	Kelly, Robert G. C.	1	Watford	1899
Elliott, C. R.	1	Alvinston	1902	Kelly, William A.	1	Chatham	1901
Farrell, G. J.	14	Hassard's Cor- ners	1901	Kemp, Herbert G.	10	Toronto	1899
Fadden, Wm. S.	15	Denbigh	1899	Kerr, W. A.	4	Seaforth	1900
Ferguson, J. I.	3	London	1901	King, James	1	Dresden	1898
Ferris, William D.	6	Horning's Mills	1899	Kirby, H. S.	17	Ottawa	1900
Fish, G. N.	12	Brougham	1902	Kirby, T. W.		Sault Ste. Marie, U. S.	1901
Fissette, Casimir C.	8	Brantford	1899	Knox, A. A.	10	Toronto	1900
Fitzgerald, J. W.		Sanborn	1901	Kyles, R. N.	12	Camilla	1902
Flath, E.	13	Chelmsford	1901				
Frizzell, Wm. T.	6	Kemble	1899	La Belle, James S.	1	Windsor	1899
Garner, Ernest L.	8	St. Cath'nes	1899	Laidlaw, Albert	3	Wilt'n Grove	1899
Genge, T. S.	15	Parham	1902	Lake, Elmer J.	15	Kingston	1899
Gillies, B. W. G.	6	Teeswater	1900	Lang, Charles A.	3	Granton	1899
Gordon, Margaret B.	10	Toronto	1899	Lavine, S.	10	Toronto	1901
Gow, J.	1	Windsor	1900	Law, Robt.	17	Ottawa	1901
Grant, A. J.	3	London	1902	Lawrence, Thomas H.	7	Sheridan	1899
Grant, C. C.	2	St. Thomas	1901	Leader, R. W.	2	Plattsburgh	1902
Gray, Thomas L.	2	New Sarum	1898	Liask, T. M.	11	Toronto	1900
Greenaway, Minerva M.	9	Tottenham	1901	Leggett, T. H.	17	Ottawa	1902
Grimshaw, W. S.	15	Kingston	1902	Lindsay, John C.	1	Wheatley	1899
Haist, Ezra A.	12	Toronto	1898	Lovett, Alpheus S.	5	Ayr	1899
Haist, O. S.	8	Ridgeville	1902	Lawry, W. H.	5	Guelph	1902
Hall, Janet	8	Washington	1900	Lundy, John E.	5	Preston	1899
Hall, W. A.	15	Kingston	1900	Lask, C. P.	10	Lusk	1902
Hamilton, W. T.	3	Strathroy	1902				
Hanley, Robert	15	Kingston	1899	Macallum, Margaret	10	Toronto	1900
Hargrave, H. G.	11	Toronto	1900	Macdonald, F. C.	10	Toronto	1901
Hart, V. A.	9	Dalston	1901	MacDonald, W. A.	1	Windsor	1900
Hart, F. J.	9	Barrie	1902	Macdonald, W. G.	9	Midland	1901
Hayden, Edgar Wm.	13	Roseneath	1899	MacDougall, A. J. G.	11	Toronto	1901
Henderson, V. E.	11	Toronto	1902	MacIntyre, A. D.	3	Glencoe	1902
Henderson, Wm.	1	Sarnia	1898	MacKenzie, A. J.	6	Lucknow	1900
Hendrick, A. C.	14	Frankford	1900	MacLean, James D.	9	Huntsville	1899
Henry, C. K. P.	17	Ottawa	1901	MacLean, John Neil		Minden City Mich., U. S	1899
Herod, J.	11	Toronto	1902	MacLennan, D. N.	10	Toronto	1901
				MacLoglin, F. E.	7	Hamilton	1901

MacMurchy, Helen.....	10	Toronto ..	1900	O'Connor, Charles E....	15	Kingston...	1899
MacRobbie, D. G.	9	Victoria Harbor..	1899	Oliver, Belle C.	2	Ingersoll...	1901
Malone, Herbert V.	15	Kingston..	1899	Oliver, Edward B....		Chicago, Ill.	1899
Maloney, M. J.	15	Eganville..	1898	Orme, James W.	3	Lucan.	1899
Marlow, F. W.	13	Blackstock	1901	Orme, Thomas T. D....	3	Lucan.	1899
Martin, E. A.	16	Kemptville	1902	Orr, Dorothea.	12	Whitby ...	1900
Martin, J. E.	7	Langton ..	1901	Page, Charles A.	11	Toronto...	1899
Mason, H.	10	Toronto..	1900	Parent, H. R.	17	Ottawa ...	1902
Mason, J. J.	10	Toronto..	1902	Parry, R. Y.	11	Grace Hos., Toronto..	1900
Mather, John F.	15	Middleville	1889	Parsons, R.	12	Emery....	1902
Menzies, Ralph D.	15	Lanark. ..	1899	Paul, H. E.	15	Newburg..	1901
Merrill, J. W.	15	Kensington	1902	Paulin, Stanley.	6	Chesley ...	1899
Messecar, John W.	2	Waterford.	1899	Perry, A. R.	5	Mt. Forest	1901
Mitchell, John P.	11	Toronto..	1899	Peters, J. H.	11	Toronto. ..	1900
Moak, J. W.	10	Toronto..	1902	Piersoll, William H....	11	Toronto. ..	1899
Montgomery, A. H.	8	Brantford.	1901	Pigot, C. T.	3	London.. .	1901
Montgomery, W. G.	4	Wroxeter.	1901	Pirie, G. R.	7	Hamilton..	1902
Moore, Francis	6	Clarksburg	1899	Porter, A. S.	9	Powasson..	1901
Moore, James	12	Brooklyn..	1899	Porter, Frank.	9	Wauba- shene....	1899
Moore, J.	4	Trowbridge	1901	Porter, S. E.	15	Kingston..	1902
Morgan, A. K.	3	Adelaide..	1901	Potts, J. McC	14	Belleville .	1901
Morgan, Thomas H.	344	West 47th St., New York	1898	Powers, Martin	17	Rockland..	1899
Morris, S. J.	3	Crompton .	1900	Pringle, W. R.	9	Port Arthur	1900
Morrison, Chas. A. A. ..	15	Kingston..	1899	Ramsey, G. H.		Kinbrae, Assa..	1900
Morrow, J. J.	5	Fergus ...	1902	Ramsay, A. E.	7	Georgetown	1902
Mullin, R. H.	7	Hamilton..	1902	Ratcliffe, W. G.	8	St. Cath'nes	1900
Munro, George C.	1	Essex	1900	Reason, C. H.	3	London. ..	1902
McAuley, A. G.	16	Ventnor ..	1902	Redmond, W. C.	13	Westwood.	1902
McCallum, Sam'l		Sand Hill..	1899	Reid, James B.	8	St. George.	1899
McCarter, James M.	15	Almonte ..	1898	Rennie, W. H.	3	Wardsville	1902
McCollum, J. A.	10	Toronto. ..	1902	Revell, D. G.	2	Tyrconnell.	1900
McConnell, John H.	11	Toronto. ..	1898	Richardson, A. W.	15	Kingston..	1901
McCulloch, J.	13	Blackstock	1902	Richardson, E.	16	Brockville.	1902
McDermid, Archibald ..	9	Minesing..	1898	Riches, J. F. S.	11	Toronto..	1902
McDiarmid, W. B.	17	Maxville ..	1901	Roberts, James A.	8	Jarvis	1899
McDonald, Minnie	8	Hagersville	1901	Robertson, C. G.	17	Hawkes- bury....	1902
McDonald, Robt. G.	1	Sarnia....	1899	Robertson, L. F.	4	Stratford..	1901
McDonald, Thos. B.	10	Toronto ...	1899	Robertson, D. M.		Montreal,Q	1902
McFaul, W. A.	7	Bolton....	1900	Robertson, W. E.	7	Milton....	1901
McGibbon, G. C.	1	Arkona....	1900	Robinson, J. W.	7	Omagh....	1900
McGrady, J. M.	3	London....	1900	Rogers, J.	3	Belmont... .	1902
McGuire, James C.	16	Gananoque.	1899	Ross, H. P.	4	Exeter....	1901
McIlwraith, D. G.	7	Hamilton..	1902	Russell, George A.	6	Belmore ..	1899
McIntyre, W.	10	Toronto....	1902	Rutherford, A. B.	6	OwenSound	1902
McKay, W. F.	9	Beaverton..	1901	Rutherford, J. W.	1	Chatham..	1900
McKenna, C. H.	11	Toronto....	1900	Rutherford, R. M.	17	Hawksbury	1901
McKichan, M. D.	7	Hamilton ..	1901	Ryerson, E. S.	11	Toronto. ..	1901
McKillop, Duncan A.	2	West Lorne	1898	Sadler, G. S.	17	Pakenham .	1901
McKinnoon, Fred. W.	17	Vankleek Hill....	1898	Saunders, P. A.	10	Toronto.. .	1902
McLaren, A. F.	17	Lancaster..	1901	Schmidt, George A.	10	Toronto, T. G. H....	1899
McLaren, A. P.	6	Port Elgin.	1900	Schnarr, R. W.	5	Berlin	1900
McLaren, C. H.	7	Hamilton..	1900	Scott, P. C.	12	Lindsay. .	1901
McLaren, Kate	11	Toronto..	1900	Secord, E. R.	8	Brantford..	1902
McLean, James R.	9	Sault Ste. Marie..	1899	Share, A.	11	Toronto. ..	1901
McLeay, Charles W. ...	1	Watford...	1899	Simpson, W. O.	10	Toronto. ..	1900
McLeay, L.	9	Gravenhurst	1901	Skimin, Nellie S.	7	Hamilton..	1900
McNab, W. D.	12	Bracondale.	1901	Smillie, J.	4	Bluevale ..	1902
McWilliams, V. H.	13	Peterboro..	1901	Smith, G. W. M.	9	Barrie	1902
Neely, D. B.	6	Harkaway..	1900	Smith, G. W. T.	17	Ottawa. ..	1902
Nixon, James R.	12	Malvern. .	1899	Smith, J. A.	7	Hamilton. .	1902
O'Brien, J. R.		Montreal, Q	1900	Smith, H. R.	5	New Hamburg	1900
O'Brien, P. W.	11	Toronto....	1901				
O'Carroll, Martin	2	St Thomas	1899				

Snell, A. E.	10	Toronto ..	1902	Wagner, G. C.	10	Toronto	1900
Steele, A. J.	3	London...	1902	Wainwright, C. S.	9	Orillia.	1902
Snyder, G. B.	7	Ridgeway	1901	Wales, H. C.	10	Toronto	1901
Softley, H.	6	Fever- sham..	1901	Walker, Chas. W.	1	Petrolea....	1899
Spence, H. W.	10	Toronto ..	1899	Walters, John J.	5	Elora	1899
Stanley, J. R.	3	Granton..	1900	Watson, Edward C.	15	Kingston...	1899
Stanton, A. T.	13	Pontypool	1900	Webb, J.	7	Hamilton....	1901
Stephens, Wellington....	6	Riverview	1899	Webster, John D.	11	Toronto	1899
Stewart, Alex. D.	10	Toronto ..	1899	Weir, E. G.	11	Toronto	1900
Storey, W. E.	1	Windsor..	1901	Whealey, D. G.	10	Toronto	1902
Struthers, Wm. E.	15	Lanark...	1899	Whiteley, L. N.	4	Londesboro.	1902
Stubbs, E. J.	4	Stratford	1901	Williamson, A. R. B.	15	Kingston...	1899
Tatham, C. C.	4	Listowel..	1901	Willson, Jean M.	11	Toronto	1902
Taylor, C. L.	3	Wardsville	1901	Wilson, D. C.	3	Parkhill....	1900
Taylor, Walter	8	Dunnville	1899	Wilson, John G.	10	Toronto	1900
Teeter, Robert J.	2	Teeterville	1899	Williams, E. L	3	London	1901
Teneyck, John F.	8	Grimsby .	1899	Williams, J. F. P.	7	Georgetown.	1901
Thompson, S.	3	Strathroy	1901	Winter, D. E.		Montreal, Q.	1901
Tillman, W. J.	3	London ..	1899	Wood, Isabella.	11	Toronto	1902
Trebilcock, F. C.	13	En'skillen	1901	Woods, William H....	3	M't Brydges	1899
Trout, J. H.	10	Toronto ..	1901	Wrinch, H. C.	11	Toronto	1900
Turnbull, Frank D.	4	Milverton	1899	Yeo, W. T.	12	Little Britain	1900
Turnbull, Thos	4	Stratford	1900	Young, Fred. A.	9	Miohipicoton Harbor	1899
Turner, A.		Southwold..	1902	Young, W. D.	9	Bradford...	1902
Tyner, W. G.	15	Kingston...	1901	Young, W. Y.	10	Toronto	1902
Vivian, R. P.	10	Toronto	1900				

BY-LAWS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL
OF THE
College of Physicians and Surgeons
OF ONTARIO.

BY-LAW No. 47.

For fixing the salary of the Registrar.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted : That the salary of the Registrar be fixed at \$1,800.00 per annum, to be paid monthly or quarterly.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

R. B. ORR, Chairman.

Adopted and read a third time in Council.

V. H. MOORE, President.

BY-LAW No. 52.

Whereas power has been granted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted : That the Treasurer and Registrar of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are hereby authorized to jointly borrow in their official capacity, as officers of the College, upon the security of the College, such sum and sums of money as may be required for the use of the College, not, however, to exceed in the aggregate at any one time \$12,000.00, from the Imperial Bank of Canada, or other chartered banks in good standing, and that for such sums they are authorized to use promissory notes, each of such notes to be signed by the Treasurer and Registrar of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Such sums are to be placed to the credit of the College, subject, like other College funds, to the order or cheque of the Treasurer of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Read first, second and third time, and adopted.

G. HENDERSON,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

BY-LAW No. 53.

A By-law to amend By-law No. 39.

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore enacted : That the Registrar shall, on the 31st day of October in each and every year, send to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who has up to that date failed to pay his dues and to take out his annual certificate, a registered letter addressed to the registered address of such member, informing him that unless the said dues are paid by the 31st December of that year his name shall be erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall erase the names from the Register of all persons who have not paid their dues for one year, counting such year from the 31st December in one year to the same date in the next.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

J. L. BRAY,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

Adopted in Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

BY-LAW No. 69.

Whereas by Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, 56 Vic., Chap. 27, Sec. 27 of the "Ontario Medical Act" (R.S.O., 1887, C. 148) and section 41a amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chap. 26, and entitled, "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act," were suspended, and it was by the said Act declared that the said section should continue suspended unless and until after the elections of 1894, a by-law should be passed by the Council of the College adopting the same in whole or in part;

And whereas this College has a floating debt which must be provided for, and outstanding assessments which if made available would cover the same, it is therefore necessary and expedient that the same shall be adopted and put in force;

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the same should be adopted.

Now therefore the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act (R.S.O., 1887 C. 148) and Section 41a amending the same, enacted by the Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 26, and entitled "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act," are hereby adopted.

2. Each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College an annual fee amounting to two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act aforesaid for year 1895.

3. It is further hereby declared and enacted that the said suspended sections are adopted by the Council of the said College and the suspension thereof abrogated from the day of the date when the same were by the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, suspended, and that each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 aforesaid the annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00) for each year during the time when the said sections were so suspended, viz.: for years 1893 and 1894.

4. The Registrar is hereby directed to collect the annual fee hereinbefore fixed and determined, together with all other fees and dues in arrears and owing by any member of the said College, and to enforce all provisions of the Ontario Medical Act as amended. Upon default, subject to the provisions of this by-law.

5. And be it further enacted, that part of Clause 1, known as 41a, be suspended until the first of June, 1896, then to come into force in case a sufficient amount of dues is not paid over to the bank liability.

6. And be it further enacted, that the Registrar be required to send to each practitioner a registered letter, enclosing a copy of the by-law, together with a circular letter and account of dues, explaining the necessity of imposing the fee and calling special attention to the suspension of 41a until June 1st, 1896.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole as amended.

V. H. MOORE,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

Adopted in Council, June 28th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, President.

BY-LAW No. 70.

That this By-law shall apply to the payment of members of Council, members of committees, members of Board of Examiners.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to fix the amount to be paid its members and officers, under Section 12 and 13 of the Ontario Medical Act, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted:

1. That each member of Council shall receive \$12.50 per diem for days necessarily absent from home, with an allowance of four cents per mile for each mile travelled.

2. That each member of the Discipline Committee shall be paid the same and mileage per diem as is paid members of this Council at its meetings.

3. That members of committees other than Discipline Committee, when meeting during the recess of the Council shall be paid a per diem allowance of \$8.00 and four cents per mile for each mile travelled.

4. That each Examiner shall receive the sum of \$20.00, and in addition thereto he shall receive thirty-five cents for each paper he may have to read over the number of fifty. Each examiner shall also receive \$12.50 per diem for each day's attendance at oral examinations and meetings, with the same allowance of four cents per mile for the distance travelled to and from the examinations to place of residence.

That the oral examinations shall continue for six hours each day until they are completed.

5. That an allowance of \$50.00 be paid to the Examiner of Descriptive Anatomy for providing wet preparations and dissections upon Descriptive Anatomy.

6. That By-law No. 22, and reports dealing with payment of members of Council, committee members, and members of the Board of Examiners are hereby repealed.

H. T. MACHELL,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

Passed in Council, June 27th, 1895.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, President.

BY-LAW NO. 73.

Whereas by By-law No. 69, passed under the authority of Section 6 of Chapter 27 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario adopted Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act, R. S. O., 1887, Chap. 148 and Section 41a amending the same, of an Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 26, entitled "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act;"

And whereas by the said Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, the Council have power from time to time to vary such by-law;

And whereas it is expedient that any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who may not practise in any year should be relieved of payment of the annual fee for such year;

Now therefore the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. By-law No. 69 above referred to is hereby varied as follows: The annual fee determined by by-law of the Council under the authority of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act shall not be due and payable by any member of the College who, by reason of absence from the Province, or for any other reason, shall in no way practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in Ontario during the year for which such annual fee may be imposed.

Any registered medical practitioner who shall apply to the Registrar for a certificate in accordance with Section 41a of the Ontario Medical Act, claiming to have been relieved by this by-law of payment of the annual fee for any year, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he has not practised his profession during the year for which such fee has been imposed, and shall, if the Registrar so requires it, make a statutory declaration to that effect, and furnish such other evidence as may be required.

The decision of the Registrar upon such application as to the liability of the applicant for the fee in question shall be final and conclusive.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

R. REDDICK, Chairman.

Read a third time and adopted in Council.

A. F. ROGERS, President.

BY-LAW NO. 74.

To amend By-Law No. 70.

That paragraph 2 of Section 4 is amended by erasing the word "seven" and substituting therefor the word "six."

J. H. SANGSTER,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

Adopted in Council.

A. F. ROGERS, President.

BY-LAW NO. 75.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ;

And whereas by By-law No. 69 of the Council of the said College it was enacted that Section 41a of the Ontario Medical Act be suspended until the 1st day of June, 1896, then to come into force in case a sufficient amount of dues is not paid over to cover the bank liability ;

And whereas a sufficient amount of dues has not been paid, and it is expedient to remove all doubts as to the coming into force of the said section ;

Now therefore the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. Each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar, toward the general expenses of the College for the current year, an annual fee of the amount of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act.

2. And it is hereby declared and enacted that Clause 41a of the Ontario Medical Act has been in force from the 1st of June, 1896, and is now in full force and effect.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

Adopted in Council.

A. F. ROGERS, President.

G. M. SHAW,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

BY-LAW NO. 81.

By-law to levy the Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ; and

Whereas the Council is authorized by statute to pass By-laws for this purpose ; now, therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar, toward the general expenses of the College for the current year, an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act.

Adopted July 10th, 1897.

J. THORBURN, President.

G. HENDERSON,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW NO. 107.

By-law to provide for the election of the territorial members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to make by-laws to regulate the time and manner of holding the elections under the provision of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O., 1897, C. 176, sec. 6, 56 Vic., C. 27, sec. 2 (1-2), and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. That this by-law shall only apply to the election of territorial representatives of the divisions named in schedule "A," and appended to the amended Medical Act of 1893, and for appointing returning officers for the ensuing elections of territorial representatives to serve in the Medical Council for the time allotted for them, in accordance with the amendments to the Medical Act, as made in 1893, that is to say :

- No. 1. For the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, Dr. D. G. Fleming, Chatham, Ont.
- No. 2. The Counties of Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, Dr. A. T. Rice, Woodstock, Ont.
- No. 3. County of Middlesex, Dr. B. Bayley, London, Ont.
- No. 4. Counties of Huron and Perth, Dr. J. M. Shaw, Clinton, Ont.
- No. 5. Counties of Waterloo and Wellington, Dr. A. MacKinnon, Guelph, Ont.
- No. 6. Counties of Bruce, Grey and Dufferin, Dr. C. E. Barnhart, Owen Sound, Ont.
- No. 7. Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Peel, Dr. G. S. Glassco, Hamilton, Ont.

- No. 8. Counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and Brant, Dr. J. Sheahan, St. Catharines, Ont.
- No. 9. County of Simcoe ; districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, including Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Dr. J. L. G. McCarthy, Barrie, Ont.
- No. 10. The City of Toronto lying east of Yonge Street, Dr. George Bingham, Toronto, Ont.
- No. 11. The City of Toronto lying west of Youge Street, Dr. Thomas Wylie, Toronto, Ont.
- No. 12. Counties of Ontario, Victoria and York, exclusive of Toronto, Dr. D. Archer, Port Perry, Ont.
- No. 13. Counties of Northumberland, Peterboro', Durham and Haliburton, Dr. W. D. Ferris, Cobourg, Ont.
- No. 14. Counties of Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox, Dr. J. Sprague, Stirling, Ont.
- No. 15. Counties of Frontenac, Addington, Renfrew and Lanark, Dr. J. Herald, Kingston, Ont.
- No. 16. Counties of Leeds, Grenville and Dundas, Dr. A. J. Macauley, Brockville, Ont.
- No. 17. Counties of Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, Dr. J. W. Shillington, Ottawa, Ont.

2. That any member of the College presenting himself for election as the representative to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for a territorial division, must receive a nomination of at least 20 (twenty) registered practitioners resident in such division ; and that such nomination paper must be in the hands of the returning officer of the division not later than the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the 11th of November, the second Tuesday in November, 1902. In the event of only one candidate receiving such nomination, it shall then be the duty of the returning officer to declare such candidate duly elected, and to notify the Registrar of the College by sending him such declaration in writing.

3. That the Registrar of the College shall send to every registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (excepting only those who are registered as the Homœopathic members thereof), a voting paper (in accordance with the residence given on the Register) in form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, and a circular directing the voter to write his or her name as the voter, and his or her place of residence, and the county in which his or her place of residence is situated, and to fill up said voting paper on form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, as directed in circular to be enclosed. The Registrar shall, fifty (50) days before the time for receiving nominations for the elections, which time is the 11th of November, 1902, send a post-card to every registered medical practitioner, excepting the Homœopathic members, in the Province, in accordance with addresses in hands of Registrar, giving the dates up to which nominations for representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received. The Registrar shall advertise in the medical journals published in Toronto, during October, 1902, the fact that elections for the Medical Council are to be held, stating the time that nominations will be received up till, and the time of holding the election. Also a voting paper shall be sent to every registered medical practitioner entitled to receive the same on the third Tuesday (18th) of November, 1902, and that every member of the College not having received a voting paper on the 18th November, 1902, when a candidate has been properly nominated for their division, shall send by post to the Registrar his name and address, and the Registrar shall forthwith forward a paper to the member so applying. The voter is to be directed in the circular, which is to accompany the voting paper, to send by post or mail the voting paper, properly filled up, giving the name and residence of the person for whom he or she votes, enclosed in an envelope, which shall be forwarded along with the circular and voting paper. The envelope in which the voter is to place his or her voting paper shall have the name and the address of the returning officer appointed to act in the territorial division in which the voter resides.

4. That the Registrar of the College shall mail the voting paper to the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are legally entitled to vote, according to their addresses in the possession of the Registrar on the third Tuesday, the 18th of November, 1902, the postage, etc., all of which is to be paid by the College, and that the Registrar shall forward to any member making application a voting paper for his division after the 18th of November, upon application. That the Registrar shall place a stamp upon each of the enclosed envelopes, which are to be used by the members of the College in sending their voting paper to the returning officer for the division. That the returning officer shall receive the votes sent to him up to the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902.

5. That the returning officer in each division, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902, shall open the envelopes and carefully count and examine the voting papers, and make a record of the entire number of votes cast, together with the declaration of the name of the person and address who has received the greatest number of votes, who shall be declared elected as the representative of the division, and in case two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give the casting vote for one of such candidates, which

shall decide the election ; and then, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902, when the returning officer opens the envelopes he has received and counts the votes, all or any of the candidates in the division, or their agents, may be present, if duly appointed and authorized to act in writing on behalf of any candidate, and see the envelopes opened and the votes counted, and they shall be permitted to examine all voting papers to satisfy themselves as to the voting papers being properly filled up, and that the persons signing the voting papers were duly registered members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of territorial representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

6. The returning officer in each division shall not open any envelopes he may receive as returning officer until the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., the 2nd December, 1902, and that the returning officers, respectively, shall seal up and return all the voting papers connected with the election to the Registrar of the College within six (6) days from the time appointed for holding the election, which time is 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902.

That the returning officer shall reject all voting papers that are not properly filled up in accordance with instructions contained in circular which is to be sent with each voting paper.

The returning officer shall return all envelopes received after 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd December, 1902, stamped as returning officer of the division, to the Registrar of the College, unopened and marked "too late."

That the Registrar, on receiving declaration from the returning officer, declaring a candidate has received the largest number of votes in the division, shall forthwith inform the candidate declared elected that he has been chosen to represent said division in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall inform each member so elected of the time and place of the first meeting of the Council after the said election shall have taken place.

7. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend the said meeting of the Council, and to have with him there and then all the papers and documents sent to him by the returning officers, in order that they may be submitted to the Council, and the representatives so named by the returning officers as duly elected shall form the territorial representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

8. It is hereby enacted that the returning officer of each division is to be named by the Council or Executive Committee and appointed by the Council, and in case any returning officer appointed either refuses to act or is incapacitated, that the Registrar shall fill such vacancy by appointing some member of the College residing in the territorial division on recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Council.

That the fee for acting as returning officer shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) for each division.

9. The form of voting paper sent to each member of the College, and the form of circular to be used at election of territorial representatives to the Medical Council, is to be the same as that on Schedules "A" and "B," appended to this by-law.

SCHEDULE "A."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

VOTING PAPER.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION OFFICE,
S.E. Cor. Bay and Richmond
Streets.
TORONTO.

The name of the candidate for
whom your vote is cast:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
Residence of candidate:

*Election of Territorial Representatives to the Medical
Council of Ontario, 1902.*

I residing
at in the County of do solemnly affirm
that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act ;
That the signature affixed hereto is my proper hand-
writing ; That I have signed no other Voting Paper at
this Election ; That I have not voted in any other
division at this Election ; That I am a resident of this
division in which I now vote ; That this Voting Paper
was executed on the day of the date hereof by me.

Witness my hand this
day of A.D. 1902.

(Signed)

SCHEDULE "B."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Election of Territorial Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1898.

The voting paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully, using ink, and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, 2nd December, 1902.

Sign your name to voting paper, using ink.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar, C. P. and S. Ont.,

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time.

Toronto, Ont.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President,

Adopted.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

T. H. THORNTON,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

BY-LAW NO. 108.

To provide for the election of the Homeopathic Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to regulate the time and manner of holding the election under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O., 1897, C. 176, sec. 6; 56. V., C. 27, sec. 2 (1-2), and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows:

1. This by-law shall only apply to the election of the homeopathic members to the Medical Council of Ontario.
2. That the Registrar shall send to every registered homeopathic member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a voting paper and circular, directing each to write his or her name, his or her residence, etc., on the 18th November, 1902.
3. That on or before a certain time, to be named in the circular sent to each voter, the voter shall send by post or mail to the Registrar of the College, so that the Registrar shall receive the same on or before the 2nd day of December 1902, the said voting paper enclosed in an envelope, which is to be sent to the voter, with the voting paper filled up properly with his name and residence, and the person or persons for whom he voted.
4. That R. A. Pyne, M.D., Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, is hereby appointed returning officer for the said homeopathic elections to take place on the 2nd day of December, 1902, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p.m., and in case a tie occurs, the returning officer is to give the casting vote, which will decide the election.
5. The said returning officer shall carefully preserve the voting papers sent to him, and shall upon the day appointed, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the said day, open and examine the said papers sent to him, and carefully count the votes, and make a record thereon of the votes cast, and shall inform by letter the five homeopathic candidates having the greatest number of votes that they are elected as the homeopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. And the said returning officer shall, after counting carefully the votes contained in the envelopes, preserve the voting papers and all other documents, envelopes, etc., sent to him connected with the election of the homeopathic members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and present the same to the Medical Council.
6. The returning officer shall not open any paper or document he may have received as returning officer for the homeopathic elections after 2 o'clock p.m. on the 2nd day of December, 1902.
7. The returning officer shall not count any voting paper that is not properly filled out, in accordance with instructions contained in the circular which has accompanied the voting paper when sent to the voter.
8. The returning officer shall permit any candidate, and the agent of any candidate duly appointed and authorized in writing to act on behalf of any candidate, to be present at the counting of the votes, and who shall be permitted to satisfy himself as to the voting paper being properly filled up, and that the person signing the voting paper was a duly registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of the homeopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and who may examine any or all of the voting papers.
9. The form of voting paper and circular for the homeopathic elections is to be the same as that on Schedules "A" and "B," to this by-law appended.
10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario

to inform the said elected members of the time and place of the first meeting of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time.

25th of June, 1902.

Adopted in Council.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President,

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

M. SULLIVAN,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

HOMEOPATHIC ELECTIONS, 1902.

The Medical Council of Ontario, 1902. VOTING PAPER.

The name of the Candidate or Candidates for whom your vote is cast:	Residence.
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

Name of Voter

Residence of Voter

I.....

of the..... of

do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act; That I have not voted before at this Election; That the signature to this is my own handwriting, as witness my hand this.....

..... day of..... 1902.

(Signed)

SCHEDULE "A,"
Coll. Phys. & Surgs. Ont. Office of Medical Registration.

S. E. Cor Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto.

SCHEDULE "B."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Election for Homeopathic Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario.

The Voting Paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1902.

Sign your name to voting paper.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar, C. P. and S. of Ont.

Toronto, Ont.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

M. SULLIVAN,

Chairman, Com. of the Whole.

By-LAW No. 87.

By-law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College; and

Whereas the Council is authorized by statute to pass by-laws for this purpose;

Now therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of

the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Sec. 43, Sub-secs. 1 and 2.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

J. H. SANGSTER,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted in Council.

L. LUTON, President.

July 8th, 1898.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW NO. 89.

By-law to appoint a Prosecutor and fix his salary.

Whereas the power has been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act to make by-laws appointing officers and affixing their salaries (R.S.O., 1887, C. 142), be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. That Charles Rose be appointed Prosecutor for this Council.
2. That the salary of the Prosecutor is hereby fixed at \$600.00 per annum, payable monthly.

3. That the Prosecutor be required to refer all unlicensed practitioners to the Prosecutions Committee for their instruction thereon ; and that in case of unsuccessful prosecution attending the following out of such instructions, the costs are to be paid by the Council. All fines paid to the Prosecutor upon convictions are to be used as far as possible, in paying the expenses of said convictions. And, further, that any work delegated to the Prosecutor by the Discipline Committee shall include his duties without any additional salary. Witness fees, travelling and other expenses incurred in said work to be paid by the Council.

J. THORBURN,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted June, 1900.

W. BRITTON, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW NO. 92.

By-law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College ; and

Whereas the Council is authorized by statute to pass by-laws for this purpose ;

Now, therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Sec. 43, Sub-secs. 1 and 2.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

(Signed) R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

[Seal]

(Signed) W. J. DOUGLAS,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.
W. F. ROOME, President.

BY-LAW NO. 94.

Rules and Regulations for conducting the proceedings of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are empowered, under Section 12, Chap. 10, 176, R.S.O., 1897, to pass by-laws and make rules and regulations for its government.

Be it therefore enacted that :

SECTION 1, Clause 1. The Council shall hold one session annually in the City of Toronto, commencing on the first Tuesday in July, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. The

Executive Committee may at any time call a special session. It shall be the duty of the President to call a special session upon receiving a requisition on that behalf, signed by not less than one-half of the members of the Council. No business shall be taken up at a special session except that for which the session has been called, and of which each member has been notified.

SECTION 2—OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, Vice-President, Registrar, Treasurer, Public Prosecutor, Auditor and Solicitor, and such others as the Council may deem necessary.

2. The officers shall be elected after nomination by open vote, the vote being taken on the nominees in the order in which they were nominated. In case of a tie the presiding officer shall give the casting vote, provided that at the first meeting of a new Council the tie for the office of President shall be decided by the member present representing the greatest number of registered practitioners. When only one candidate is nominated it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to declare him duly elected.

SECTION 3—ORGANIZATION.

1. At the first meeting of the new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of the members, and shall call on the Council to elect a Committee on Credentials, and upon the reception and adoption of this committee's report the Registrar shall call upon the Council to elect a President. At all other annual sessions of the Council the President (and in his absence the Vice-President) shall take the chair and preside at the election of officers. In the absence of both these officers the Council shall elect a Chairman.

2. The first business after the organization of the Council and the election of officers shall be the appointment of a committee to nominate the standing committees.

SECTION 4—COMMITTEES.

1. The Standing Committees shall be the following :

- (a) Registration, consisting of five members.
- (b) Education, consisting of nine members.
- (c) Finance, consisting of five members.
- (d) Rules and Regulations, consisting of five members.
- (e) Printing, consisting of five members.
- (f) On Complaints, consisting of five members.
- (g) On Property, consisting of five members.

And the following statutory committees :

- (h) Executive, consisting of three members.
- (i) On Discipline, consisting of not less than three members.

2. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, except Committee on Discipline and Executive Committee.

3. A majority of the members of any committee shall constitute a quorum, providing that the said quorum be not less than three members.

SECTION 5—RULES OF ORDER.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings (except as otherwise directed in clause 2 of section 2), call the Council to order at the hour appointed, cause the minutes of preceding meeting to be read, confirmed and signed.

2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President, and in the absence of both, a Chairman *pro tem.* shall be chosen by the Council.

3. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum during each session of the Council, and protect the members in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges. He shall decide all questions of order, giving his reasons for such decision, and citing the rule applicable to the case, subject, however, to an appeal to the Council, and in case of an appeal it shall be put by the presiding officer in the following words : "Shall the chair be sustained?"

4. All questions of order upon which appeal has been made from the decision of the presiding officer, shall be decided by a direct vote of the Council, without debate.

5. The presiding officer shall declare all votes ; but, if any member demands it, such presiding officer, without further debate on the question, shall require the members voting in the affirmative and negative, respectively, to stand until they are counted, and he shall then declare the result. At the request of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded.

6. The presiding officer shall not give any other than a casting vote, but he may express his opinion on any subject under debate, and when so doing he shall leave the chair.

7. The presiding officer shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order ; but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate business has been transacted. This motion must be put without debate.

SECTION 6—MEMBERS SPEAKING.

1. When any member is about to speak in debate he shall rise in his place and address the presiding officer, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personalities.

2. When two or more members rise at the same time, the presiding officer shall name the member who is first to speak.

3. No member, while speaking, shall be interrupted by another, except upon a point of order, or for the purpose of explanation. The member so rising shall confine himself strictly to the point of order, or the explanation.

4. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules, the presiding officer shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain.

5. No member shall speak more than once upon any motion, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who shall be permitted to reply ; nor shall any member speak longer than a quarter of an hour on the same question without the permission of the Council, except in explanation, and he must then not introduce new matter.

6. Any member of the Council may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

7. When the matter under consideration contains distinct propositions, upon the request of any member, the vote upon each proposition shall be taken separately.

8. No member shall speak to any question after the same has been put by the presiding officer.

9. Notices shall be given of all motions for introducing new matter, other than matters of privilege and petitions, at a meeting previous to that at which it comes up for discussion, unless dispensed with by a two-third vote of the members present. Any matter when once decided by the Council shall not be reintroduced during that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present.

10. A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the presiding officer, and then shall be disposed of only by a vote of the Council, unless the mover, by permission of the Council, withdraws it. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the Council.

11. At the close of the annual session, the minutes of the last meeting shall be read, approved and signed by the presiding officer.

12. In all cases not provided for by these rules, resort shall be had to the procedure of Parliament.

13. The Registrar shall make a list of all motions and reports on the table, in the order in which they were received, which shall be considered the "General Orders of the Day." The order of the same to be as follows.

SECTION 7—GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Calling names of members and marking them as present or absent.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reading of communications, petitions, etc.
4. Reception of reports of committees.
5. Notices of motion.
6. Motions of which notice has been given at a previous meeting.
7. Inquiries.
8. Consideration of reports.
9. Unfinished business from previous meeting.
10. Miscellaneous business.

All resolutions and reports must be taken up as they appear in the Orders of the Day, and no variation of the foregoing order of business shall be permitted, except by consent of the Council.

SECTION 8—MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

1. No motion except to adjourn, shall be introduced unless the same be written in ink, and contains the names of the mover and seconder.

2. Every motion shall be read by the mover, standing in his place ; thereafter it shall be handed to the Presiding officer, who shall read and submit it to the Council.

3. When a question is under debate, no other motion shall be entertained except a motion to amend, to commit, to postpone, or to lay on the table or a motion for the previous question, or for adjournment, which last shall always be in order, except when the Council is in Committee of the Whole.

4. Amendments, whether in Committee or in Council, shall be submitted to the vote before the original motion, in the inverse order in which they are moved.

5. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question.

6. A motion to postpone shall include a day to be named for the further consideration of the question.

7. A motion to lay on the table shall be taken without debate; when it prevails the subject matter shall not be revived during the session except by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

8. The "previous question," until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question, and shall be put, without debate, in the following words: "Shall the main question be now put?" If this motion be resolved in the affirmative, the original question is to be put forthwith, without any amendments or debate.

9. Whenever the presiding officer shall consider that a motion in possession of the Council is contrary to the rules of Council, or inconsistent with the report or other matter to which it was intended to refer, it shall be his duty to rule it out of order.

SECTION 9—COMMITTEES.

1. When a committee presents its report it shall be received without motion or debate. On reaching the order of business, "The Consideration of Reports," the reports previously received shall be taken up in order of their reception, and may be acted on directly by the Council, or referred to Committee of the Whole.

2. On motion of any member, the Council may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a by-law, report or other matter, when the presiding officer shall leave the chair, naming a member to act as Chairman of the Committee. As Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, he shall have the same authority in Committee as the President in the chair of the Council.

3. When any report of the Committee of the Whole is submitted to the Council, as provided in the preceding rule, it shall be either adopted or rejected, or referred back to committee with instructions to amend or postpone to a time to be fixed for asking the concurrence of the Council.

4. The rules of this Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, except the rules respecting the yeas and nays and limiting the number of times of speaking; and no motion for the previous question, or for an adjournment can be received; but a member may at any time move that the committee now rise, or that it rise and report progress.

5. On motion in committee to rise, or to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

6. Committees appointed to report on any subject referred to them by the Council, shall report a statement of facts and also their opinion thereon in writing, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to sign and present the report.

7. All petitions and communications on any subject within the cognizance of a Standing Committee shall, on presentation, be referred by the presiding officer to the proper committee without any motion; but it shall be competent for the Council, by a two thirds vote, to enter upon the immediate consideration thereof.

8. Every member who shall introduce a petition or motion upon any subject which may be referred to a select committee appointed to consider such motion or petition, shall, during the sittings of the Council, be one of the committee, without being named by the Council, and shall be the convener of said committee.

9. Any member of the Council may be placed upon a committee, notwithstanding the absence of such member at the time of his being named to such a committee.

SECTION 10—DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEES.

1. *Education Committee.*—The Education Committee shall have supervision of the curriculum and all matters pertaining thereto, and to the examination of those who seek for registration.

2. *Finance Committee.*—The Finance Committee shall have the supervision of the fiscal concerns of the Council, and report the condition of the various funds. It shall prepare and report a detailed statement of the estimates required by the Council. It shall consider and report on all matters referred to the committee by the Council.

3. *Registration Committee.*—The Registration Committee shall examine and report upon all applications for registration as matriculates, or as practitioners. It shall also examine the registers pertaining to the same, and all matters generally concerning registration.

4. *Complaints Committee*.—The Complaints Committee shall deal with all appeals against the decision of the examiners, and complaints against the Council or its officers.

5. *Property Committee*.—The Property Committee shall supervise all matters pertaining to the College building and its requirements.

6. *Rules and Regulations*.—The Rules and Regulations Committee shall consider all matters pertaining to the rules and regulations of the Council.

7. *Printing Committee*.—The Printing Committee shall have supervision over all stenographic work and printing required by the Council.

8. *Discipline Committee*.—The Discipline Committee shall consider all complaints against members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons that may be referred to it by the Council, and shall be governed in its procedures by the Statute in that behalf.

9. *Executive Committee*.—The Executive Committee shall take cognizance of, and action upon, all such matters as may require immediate interference or attention between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting.

SECTION 11—BY-LAWS.

1. Every Bill shall be introduced upon motion for leave, specifying the title of the Bill, or, upon motion, to appoint a committee to prepare and bring in a Bill.

2. No Bills shall be introduced, either in blank or in imperfect shape.

3. Every Bill shall receive three several readings.

4. The question that this Bill be now read a first time, shall be decided without amendment or debate, and every Bill after receiving a second reading shall be referred to Committee of the Whole.

5. Each clause, the title and the preamble, shall be considered and passed upon in Committee of the Whole, and the Bill shall be read a third time in Council, signed by the President and the Registrar, and sealed with the corporate seal.

6. The Registrar shall endorse on all Bills the dates of the several readings, and be responsible for correctness in case of amendment.

7. Every by-law which has been passed by the Council shall be published in the next Annual Announcement.

8. All by-laws, resolutions or regulations inconsistent with the above rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

(Signed)

H. S. GRIFFIN, Chairman.

Adopted in Council.

W. F. ROOME, President.

BY-LAW NO. 99.

By-law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College, and

Whereas the Council is authorized by Statute to pass by-laws for the purpose.

Now, therefore, the Council of Physicians and Surgeons enact as follows:

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00) pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Section 43, Sub-sections 1 and 2.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time and adopted.

W. BRITTON, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

C. T. CAMPBELL,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

BY-LAW NO. 101.

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by Sub-section 2 of Section 35 of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 176, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. The committee appointed under the provisions and for the purposes of the said sub-section shall consist of not less than three members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The said Committee shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary therein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

3. The committee under said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

4. Dr. J. L. Bray (Chatham, Ont.), Dr. V. H. Moore (Brockville, Ont.), Dr. Cl. T. Campbell (London, Ont.), Dr. A. MacDonald, (Toronot, Ont.), are hereby appointed the Committee for the purposes of said section.

Read 3rd time and passed.

Adopted June, 1902.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

BY-LAW No. 102.

By-law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College, and

Whereas the Council is authorized by Statute to pass by-laws for this purpose.

Now therefore, the Council of Physicians and Surgeons enacts as follows :

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (2.00) pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Section 43, Sub-sections 1 and 2.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time and adopted.

Adopted June 14th, 1901.

L. BROCK, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

A. A. MACDONALD,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

BY-LAW No. 103.

For appointing an Auditor and fixing his salary.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario under Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act (R. S. O., 1887, C. 148) to make By-laws, be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This Council hereby appoints Dr. James C. Patton, Toronto, as Auditor for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Council.

2. The salary or fees to be paid to the Auditor by the Council for his services as Auditor be, and are hereby fixed at, \$40.

Adopted June 14th, 1901.

W. F. ROOME,

L. BROCK, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

BY-LAW No. 110.

To appoint an Executive Committee.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario by authority of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Clause 15, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted :

That the Executive Committee for the ensuing year shall consist of Dr. Emory, Dr. Roome and Dr. Robertson.

Adopted June 1902.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

P. STUART,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

BY-LAW No. 105.

For fixing the salary of the Treasurer.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario under Section 13 of the Ontario Medical Act (R. S. O., 1887, C. 142), to make By-laws to fix the salaries of officers. Be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. That the salary of the Treasurer of this Council be, and is hereby fixed at, \$500 per annum, to be paid monthly.

Adopted in Council June 14th, 1901.

H. S. GRIFFIN,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

L. BROCK, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

BY-LAW No. 109.

By-law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College, and

Whereas the Council is authorized by Statute to pass by-laws for this purpose.

Now therefore, the Council of Physicians and Surgeons enacts as follows :

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar towards the general expenses of the College for the current year an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00) pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Section 43, Sub-sections 1 and 2.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time and adopted.

Adopted June 26th, 1902.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

JOHN H. SANGSTER,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

BY-LAW No. 111.

Whereas the Medical Council under the authority of Section 6 of Chapter 27 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893. The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario adopted Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act R. S. O. 1887, Chap. 148, and Section 41a amending the same, of an Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 26 entitled "An Act to Amend the Ontario Medical Act."

And Whereas by the said Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act 1893, the Council have power from time to time to make By-Laws,

And Whereas it is expedient that any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who may not practice in any year in the Province should be relieved of payment of the annual fee for such year.

Now therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :—

The annual fee determined by By-Law of the Council under the authority of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act, shall not be due and payable by any member of the College who by reason of absence from the Province shall in no way practice Medicine, Surgery or Midwifery in the Province of Ontario during the year for which such annual fee may be imposed, but such member of the College shall notify the Registrar that he is leaving the Province and then notify him on his return,—upon doing this, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to exempt him for the fee imposed for that time.

The members so claiming, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that they have not practised their profession in the Province of Ontario during the year or years for which such fee has been imposed, and shall if the Registrar requires it, make a statutory declaration to that effect and furnish such other evidence as may be required.

The decision of the Registrar upon such application as to the liability of the applicant for the fee in question shall be final and conclusive—subject to appeal to next meeting of Council.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time.

Adopted.

W. F. ROOME, Chairman,

Com. of the Whole.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,
President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

By-LAW No. 112.

By-law to fix the Time, Manner and Places for Holding Examinations and Appointing Examiners.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under the Ontario Medical Act, to make by-laws, be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, as follows :

That a Fall Examination be held in the College Building, in the City of Toronto, on the third Tuesday in November, 1902, and it is further enacted that examinations be conducted in the College Building in Toronto, and in the City Hall, in the City of Kingston, on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1893, in the manner and form prescribed in the Annual Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Examiners for the same be as follows :

DR. H. B. ANDERSON, Toronto, Ont.....	Anatomy, Descriptive.
DR. W. G. ANGLIN, Kingston, Ont.....	Theory and Practice of Medicine.
DR. R. N. HORTON, Brockville, Ont.....	{ Midwifery, Operative, and other than Operative, and Puerperal Diseases.
DR. A. PRIMROSE, Toronto, Ont.....	Physiology and Histology.
DR. J. OLMS TED, Hamilton, Ont.....	Surgery, Operative and other than Operative.
DR. W. GUNN, Clinton, Ont	Medical and Surgical Anatomy.
DR. G. CHAMBERS, Toronto, Ont	Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical and Toxicology.
DR. J. W. SCHOOLEY, Welland, Ont.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
DR. D. OGDEN JONES, Toronto, Ont.....	Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.
DR. R. FERGUSON, London, Ont.....	{ Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Surgery, Diseases of Women.
DR. A. HAIG, Kingston, Ont.....	{ 1st Assistant Examiner to Examiner on Medicine, Diseases of Children.
DR. G. H. FIELD, Cobourg, Ont.....	{ 2nd Assistant to the Examiner on Medicine, Path- ology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology.
DR. A. E. WICKENS, Hamilton, Ont.	Homeopathic Examiner.

Adopted June, 1902.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,
President.

W. H. MOORHOUSE,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

By-LAW No. 113.

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by Sub-section 2 of Section 35 of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 176, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :

1. The committee appointed under the provisions and for the purposes of the said Sub-section shall consist of not less than three members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The said Committee shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary therein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

3. The Committee under said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

4. Dr. J. L. Bray (Chatham, Ont.), Dr. V. H. Moore (Brockville, Ont.), Dr. Cl. T. Campbell (London, Ont.), Dr. A. A. Macdonald (Toronto, Ont.), are hereby appointed the committee for the purposes of said section.

Read 3rd time and passed.

Adopted June 27th, 1902.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

A. A. MACDONALD,

Chairman Committee of the Whole.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

BY-LAW NO 114.

Rules and Regulations for conducting the proceedings of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are empowered, under Section 12, Chap. 10, 176, R.S.O., 1897, to pass by-laws and make rules and regulations for its government.

Be it therefore enacted that :

SECTION 1, Clause 1. The Council shall hold one session annually in the City of Toronto, commencing on the first Tuesday in July, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

[Seal] R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

L. LUTON,
Chairman Committee of Whole.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE MEETING OF THE

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO

JUNE, 1902.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING,

TORONTO, June 24th, 1902.

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario met this day, Tuesday, June 24th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p.m., in accordance with the by-laws of the Council.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. L. BROCK) in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members of the Council answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Douglas, Geikie, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorehouse, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Thorburn, Thornton and Vernon.

Shortly after, Drs. Emory, Campbell and Sullivan took their seats.

Dr. BROCK, the retiring President, then addressed the Council as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL:—It has been the usual custom of the retiring President to address you upon questions affecting the Council and giving an account of any business which may have been transacted during his term of office; but I find that all business of any importance to this Council will be brought before you by the various committees appointed for that purpose. I shall consequently refrain from making any remarks which may lead to discussion of a controversial character, creating extra work and thus lengthening a session which, at this season of the year, is very trying to all attending.

It might possibly be within my province to touch upon various questions affecting the Council and the Empire, such as Dominion Medical Registration and the Dominion Medical Act which has been sanctioned by Parliament and now awaits the sanction of the various provinces ; then we have the great events which affect the Empire to which we belong—the Coronation—the termination of the South African war, and the noble character of the services rendered by the Medical Profession, and especially by the Medical contingent furnished by this portion of the Empire. All these points I simply refer to, leaving in your hands whether they require any recognition by resolution or otherwise from the members of this Council.

I am thankful to say that no break in our ranks has occurred during my term of office, but I am sorry to say that two of our most active and able members, Drs. McLaughlin and Williams, are unable to be with us ; I am sure you all join me in wishing that they may soon be restored to their usual health.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind consideration with which you have treated my shortcomings, and sincerely hope that my successor may experience at your hands the same kindness, confidence and support as I have.

I now request you to nominate my successor to this office. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for President.

Dr. MOORE—Mr. President,—It affords me a very great deal of pleasure to nominate as your successor a gentleman who is a resident of this city, whose nomination I am sure you will all hail with delight. I move that Dr. W. J. H. Emory be President of the Council for the ensuing year.

Before taking my seat I desire to say in regard to the remarks of our retiring President, that I feel very sorrowful on learning that Dr. Williams is ill and will not be present with us during this session. Dr. Williams' services have been of very great value, not only to this Council, but to the profession throughout the Province. I am also very deeply grieved to learn that Dr. McLaughlin, another very able member and one who did his duty, I believe, to the best of his ability, is ill. I am sure that every member of this Council sincerely regrets that we will lose from this session two such able men as these.

Speaking of the Coronation of His Majesty the King, I see by the newspaper bulletins that the ceremony will not now take place. It is exceedingly regretable that our King—and he has proven himself to be a king amongst kings the world over—has had to be operated upon. I understand, for appendicitis. I pray that God may speedily restore him to health once more. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. BRAY—It affords me very great pleasure indeed to second this nomination. Dr. Emory has been a very valued and valuable member to this Council for a long time, and I understand it is his intention to retire at the end of this session and not ask for re-election; for that reason I think we should elect him President. But aside from that, his endeavors to maintain a standard of professional and preliminary education and examination entitle him to this honor at our hands. I believe that Dr. Emory is going into a specialty, going into surgery, so that he will not have the time to give to this Council, even if he desired to return here as a member. For the reasons I have given I have great pleasure in seconding the motion that Dr. Emory be President.

THE PRESIDENT put the motion which was carried unanimously, and declared Dr. Emory duly elected as President of the Council for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Brock) called for nominations for the office of Vice-President.

DR. MACDONALD: It gives me great pleasure to nominate Dr. J. A. Robertson, of Stratford, for the position of Vice President. I have known Dr. Robertson for many years; and while he has been a member of the Council for but a comparatively short time I am sure that he will occupy the position with credit to himself and to the Council. I take great pleasure in nominating him at this time because he is one of our territorial representatives.

DR. ROOME: I take great pleasure in seconding the motion that Dr. Robertson be Vice-President.

DR. EMORY here entered the room and was introduced by Drs. Moore and Bray as the President elect:

DR. BROCK welcomed Dr. Emory the President elect, congratulated him on his election and introduced him to the meeting as President.

Amid hearty applause Dr. Emory (the President elect) took the chair and said: Gentlemen of the Council, I regret exceedingly that I have been unavoidably detained and was unable to be present at the opening of the Council; I think this is the first time since I have been a member of the Council that I have not been here at the roll call at the opening of the session. I desire to express to you my very sincere appreciation of the high honor which I am informed you have seen fit to unanimously place upon me. It would be strange indeed if I were insensible of the kindness and the consideration that you have shown in placing this honor upon me. It is an honor which I appreciate above all others in the power of the profession to grant.

I am sure you are all aware that as we meet here to day our Nation is under rather sad circumstances; you have no doubt all heard of the serious illness of our rightful Sovereign, King Edward VII., and I am sure that we all hope and pray that the skill, medical and surgical, which no doubt has been brought to bear upon his case, and will continue to be brought to bear upon his case, may under the blessing of the King of Kings result in his speedy restoration to health.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, very heartily indeed for the honor, and craving your indulgence and generosity to me in the discharge of my duties as they go on, we will proceed with the regular business of the Council.

I hold in my hand now a nomination, moved Dr. Macdonald and seconded by Dr. Roome that Dr. J. A. Robertson be Vice-President of this Council for the ensuing year. As I have not received any further nominations I declare the nominations closed and Dr. Robertson unanimously elected Vice-President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. (Applause).

DR. ROBERTSON : Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council, allow me to thank you most heartily for the honor which you have conferred on me to-day. I can assure you I doubly appreciate it from the fact of being so young a member of this Council and also because I feel that you have conferred this honor upon me instead of, as you might have done, upon a more capable member. However, when circumstances demand my attention I shall do all in my power to merit your commendation.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the office of Registrar.

DR. ROOME moved, seconded by Dr. Bray that Dr. R. A Pyne be Registrar for the coming year. Carried unanimously,

The PRESIDENT declared Dr. Pyne unanimously appointed as Registrar of the Council for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the office of Treasurer.

Dr. MACDONALD moved that H. Wilberforce Aikins be Treasurer for the ensuing year.

DR. BRITTON : I have great pleasure in seconding that motion. I think I have had the pleasure ever since Dr. Henry Aikins has been Treasurer, of moving his appointment, and I have sincere pleasure now in seconding it inasmuch as he has done his work so well.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, which was carried unanimously, and declared Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikins duly appointed Treasurer of the Council for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the office of Solicitor.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Henry that Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., be re-appointed Solicitor.

The PRESIDENT put the motion which was carried unanimously and declared Mr. Robinson K.C. duly appointed Solicitor for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the office of Stenographic Reporter.

Dr. MOORE moved, seconded by Dr. Barrick, that Mr. Alexander Downey, Chartered Stenographic Reporter, be Stenographic Reporter for the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT put the motion which was carried unanimously and declared Mr. Downey duly appointed Stenographic Reporter.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the office of Auditor.

Dr. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. Stuart that Dr. J. C. Paton be Auditor for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT put the motion which was carried unanimously and declared Dr. Paton duly appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT called for nominations for the office of Prosecutor.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that Mr. Charles Rose be re-appointed Prosecutor for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT put the motion which was carried unanimously and declared Mr. Rose duly appointed Prosecutor for the ensuing year.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Douglas that Drs. Roome, Britton, Macdonald, Bray, Spankie, Moore and the mover be a committee to strike Standing Committees.

Dr. BROCK asked the Mover to add Dr. Griffin's name to this Committee.

Dr. CAMPBELL consented to the addition.

The PRESIDENT put the motion as follows: Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Douglas, that Drs. Roome, Britton, Macdonald, Bray, Spankie, Moore and Griffin and the Mover be a Committee to strike Standing Committees. Carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Douglas that the Council take a recess and meet at the call of the President to enable the Committee to strike Standing Committees to meet and report. Carried.

The Council took a recess.

The President called the Council to order.

Dr. ROOME presented the report of the Committee to strike Standing Committees.

Dr. ROOME moved, seconded by Dr. Campbell that the report be adopted.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the report adopted as follows :

To the President and members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

The report of the Committee to strike Standing Committees :

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

Dr. Campbell	Dr. Hanly	Dr. McLaughlin
Dr. Powell	Dr. Thornton	Dr. Sullivan
	Dr. Stuart	

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Dr. Hanly	Dr. Williams	Dr. Vernon
Dr. Barrick	Dr. Lane	

FINANCE.

Dr. Henderson	Dr. Griffin	Dr. Bray
Dr. Douglas	Dr. Brock	

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Barrick	Dr. McDonald	Dr. Thorburn
Dr. Stuart	Dr. Powell	

EDUCATION.

Dr. Moorhouse	Dr. Roome	Dr. Geikie
Dr. Luton	Dr. McDonald	Dr. Moore
Dr. Henry	Dr. Spankie	Dr. Britton

PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Thorburn	Dr. Campbell	Dr. Lane
Dr. Britton	Dr. Thornton	

COMPLAINTS.

Dr. Griffin	Dr. Sangster	Dr. Douglas
Dr. Thorburn	Dr. Glasgow	

(Signed)

DR. ROOME,
Chairman of Committee.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

The REGISTRAR read a number of communications, which were received and referred to the various committees.

Dr. MOORE—I think I heard read a request mentioned as coming from the Honorable the Minister of Militia, asking to be registered in this Province. I think it is our duty (as a Medical Council) to this eminent man not to send that request to a committee, but, on the contrary, grant his petition without sending it to a committee for consideration. I will therefore move that the Honorable Dr. Borden be granted the license of this College forthwith.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I would be glad to do that, but I do not think we can do it in that way. I would be very much pleased to second the motion if I felt myself it was safe to do this by direct resolution of the Council ; but I do not know how we can do it under the Act.

Dr. BRAY—I think it should go to the committee.

Dr. BRITTON—I do not know that it could or would make any difference in the eyes of the law, whether the Council did take the initiative and grant the license directly, or whether it went through the ordinary form of sending a petition to a committee and having that committee report and the Council then act. We know Dr. Borden is a medical practitioner and he simply requests that he be recognized. I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. I do not see any difficulty in the way of granting the request. We certainly have as much power to do it in the

way proposed as we would have after a report from the committee ; and our action at once would carry with it the additional honor that the resolution has been introduced in the form in which it is.

The REGISTRAR—I had some correspondence with the Honorable Dr. Borden and this is the letter he asked me to bring before you, with his credentials :

OTTAWA, 30th Oct., 1901.

DEAR DR. PYNE,—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant and hasten to let you know that my Harvard Diploma was sent. It was mailed between boards, as it was thought best not to roll it up. It was taken out of its frame and mailed to you at the same time my letter was sent.

I am surprised at the information you now afford as to the limitations of your law. I made a similar application many years ago, certainly more than ten, and was then told by you that I could become registered by paying a fee of, I think, \$10. I have your letter to that effect. Has the law been changed since then, because at that time my letter distinctly stated, as it did this, that I was registered and licensed in Nova Scotia. At the time, I remember looking up the Ontario law before I applied to you, and I supposed I was eligible. However, it is not worth while to discuss this matter now. I shall certainly be very glad to have my credentials submitted as having made the application, I would like to carry to a successful termination.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.)

F. W. BORDEN.

R. A. PYNE, Esq., M.D.,

College of Physicians and Surgeons,
Toronto, Ont.

HON. DR. SULLIVAN—Is that the only diploma, or is there any other ? Are you putting the diploma on the Hartford ?

The REGISTRAR—He has got a Hartford diploma, which was accepted in Nova Scotia.

Dr. BRAY—I do not know whether or not we can do it legally. If we have the power, certainly we should do it ; but I think we had better find out whether we have the power or not. We do not want to do something we have no power to do. I would be most happy, and it would afford me a very great deal of pleasure to support the motion and see the honorable gentleman registered here, but if we have no power to do it we would be doing something we would have to retract, and that would make matters a great deal worse than a simple reference to the proper committee could.

Dr. MOORE moved, seconded by Dr. BRITTON, that the Honorable the Minister of Militia be granted our Diploma.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. MOORE—This gentleman stands in a very high position in this country ; and the manner in which he has managed the militia affairs of Canada for the past two or three years has been such as to earn even the commendation of a Conservative like myself. He has looked after the South African Contingent, and sent a number to do or die for the eternal right. As Minister of the Militia he has looked after our Contingent well. I am informed that he is about to be knighted for his excellent services. I cannot see why we should refer this matter to a committee. In any case this Council would have to deal with it, after it has gone through committee, and I do not see where the rule is or what law there could be that will not permit us to pass a resolution of that kind. I trust that this resolution will carry, and that every member of this Council will vote for the Honorable the Minister of Militia being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. I cannot understand why we cannot pass this resolution here and now as if it had already gone through the committee, and let us pay the honorable gentleman the honor that is his just due and nothing but his due.

Dr. GEIKIE—I think the statement, being of course correct when the Minister makes it, that a few years ago all he had to do was to pay the registration fee to be registered, there ought not to be the slightest hesitation in the matter. To my certain knowledge the Honorable the Minister has taken a great deal of trouble with our Canadian medical men who have gone to the front, and he has done everything that could be done to further their interests in every way, and he has done a great deal of honor to the country by the course he has adopted in that and in a thousand other ways in connection with the South African war ; and I confess I cannot see why his application should not be favorably entertained and acted upon by this Council now.

Dr. BRAY—Section 23 of the Ontario Medical Act (R.S.O., 1897, Chap. 176) says, “It shall be optional for the Council to admit to registration all such persons as are duly registered in the medical register of Great Britain, or are otherwise authorized to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon such terms as the Council may deem expedient.”

Dr. MACDONALD—Whilst I agree with the eloquent remarks of Dr. Moore and others who have advocated this proceeding, I should be very sorry to be one of a party to doing something

which we have no right to do and to confer an empty license to practise, when we all wish to confer any honor that is in our power. I move in amendment that this matter be referred to the committee, to report to the Council what power we have in the matter. It will give me great pleasure to find that we have the power.

Dr. BARRICK—I have great pleasure in seconding that amendment. There seems to be some doubt about taking action upon the resolution that has been submitted. There is no doubt in the mind of any one in sending it to the committee, and therefore I think that to save ourselves from making a precedent that we might not wish to follow later on, and to save us from any mistakes that we might make, the better plan would be to follow the regular order that has been pursued in this Council heretofore and allow this matter to go to the committee, and I am sure no one will be behind our eloquent friend in endorsing this petition when it comes up to us in the way that the Council has laid down.

Dr. MOORE—Mr. President,—Were it to go through the committee and we then grant him his license, the precedent is just the same as if we did it now.

Dr. POWELL—It is a question of power. There would be nobody better pleased than I, as a member of this Council, to grant such a compliment as has been suggested to the honorable gentleman who has gained for himself a very enviable reputation as a politician and in his conduct over the militia affairs; but I must say, in looking at the matter, altogether from a different standpoint, that I have to agree with the remarks that have fallen from Dr. Macdonald. It would seem to me to be a very unwise thing to immediately, by resolution of the Council, admit this gentleman to registration and then find out after we had done it that it was not registration at all, because if it is not legal it is not registration. The resolution of the Council might be a great compliment, but he would not be qualified to practise in this Province, and therefore it seems to me that this question of power should be sifted out before we take action. It does not matter to me whether it is referred to the Registration Committee or not, so long as we have it given to us that somebody whom we believe in says the Act gives us that power. Then we will be, of course, perfectly satisfied to grant this compliment.

I would like to ask this question: If it is right and proper to grant Dr. Borden registration in this way, by resolution, have we power to grant it to everybody by resolution? Can we take Jim Brown, of Whitby, and give him registration by resolution? If not, then we cannot give it to Dr. Borden; if we cannot give it to everybody, we certainly have not the power to give it to one man. Therefore I agree with the amendment of Dr. Macdonald.

Dr. MOORE—I do not like to speak too often, but as some gentlemen seem to feel we have not the power, I would ask permission of the Council to let this motion stand until to-morrow, and in the meantime the Registrar can see our Solicitor and see whether we have the power.

Dr. CAMPBELL—if it goes to the Committee, the Committee will look into it.

Dr. McDONALD—if that course is adopted, with the consent of my seconder I will withdraw my amendment.

Dr. SULLIVAN—Has this Council power to make honorary members?

The PRESIDENT—No.

Dr. MOORE—I would ask the motion to stand until to-morrow afternoon, when we will take it up again; in the meantime the Registrar will be asked to see the Solicitor and get his opinion.

RECEPTION OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Dr. BROCK presented and read the report of the Executive Committee.

Dr. BROCK presented and read the report of the Board of Examiners.

Dr. BARRICK presented and read (for Dr. Thorburn) the report of the Committee on Prosecutions.

Dr. GEIKIE presented and read (for Dr. Thorburn) the report of the Committee on Legislation.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. MOORE gave notice that he would move at the next session that the Honorable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, be granted registration by the College of Physicians, and Surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. GEIKIE gave notice that he would move at the next session of the Council, that a resolution of sympathy be passed with Drs. Williams and McLaughlin on account of their illness.

Dr. BRAY gave notice that he would move to take into consideration the whole question of the examinations, more particularly the clinical examinations, with a view of making them more effectual and modern.

Dr. BRAY gave notice that he would move that the first order of business on Friday morning be the consideration of the Discipline Committee's report in the case of Dr. William Forrest.

Dr. BARRICK gave notice that he would move at a subsequent session that the Legislation Committee be requested to submit a report to this Council before Saturday, on the advisability of formally applying to the Legislature of this Province to enact in effect that registration by the

Medical Council of Canada shall be accepted as equivalent for the like purpose under the laws of this Province.

Dr. BRITTON—May I ask Dr. Barrick to name some particular session, because this is an extremely important matter. I think we are pretty well agreed regarding the necessity of obtaining legislation, but at the same time there may be differences of opinion, and it would be desirable for us to know definitely when it would occur.

Dr. BARRICK—If the President will name a time, I shall be glad to submit the motion at that time.

The PRESIDENT—Of course the motion is merely to refer it to the Legislation Committee, and the discussion will not take place when the motion comes up, but when the Committee brings in its report.

Dr. BRITTON—There should be a considerable time for the Committee to discuss it, therefore I would ask Dr. Barrick, if he is here, to introduce this motion at the next session.

Dr. BARRICK—Yes.

Dr. CAMPBELL gave notice that at the next session he will move that the Legislation Committee of last year be re-appointed, consisting of Drs. Moore, Campbell, Brock, Moorhouse, Williams, McLaughlin and Sullivan, and that all matters connected with the subject of Dominion or Interprovincial Registration be referred to the Legislation Committee.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

ENQUIRIES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

DR. BROCK read the report of the Executive Committee as follows :—

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee beg to report that the consideration of the results of the Examinations which were not completed when your Council was last in session, your Executive Committee met and considered the same. At that examination 176 candidates presented themselves for the Primary examination, of whom 116 passed and 60 failed. For the Intermediate examination, 110 candidates presented themselves, of whom 89 candidates passed and 21 failed. For the Final, 79 candidates presented themselves, of whom 66 candidates passed and 13 failed. As there were no appeals from the decision of the Board of Examiners, your Committee did not find it necessary to meet to consider the same.

The schedules of the Examinations of June, 1901, with the numbers of the candidates and numbers obtained at the examination by each candidate, were inspected by the Committee appointed by resolution of Council, and certified to as correct, and are now in possession of the Registrar.

Your Committee also beg to report that they had only one other meeting to confer with the Legislation Committee, when some bills were before the Local Legislature. These bills will be more particularly dealt with and reported upon by the Legislative Committee. Several applications were received from candidates going up for examination, asking for privileges, and all these cases have been fully dealt with in the report of the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, which will come before your honorable body. During the year, several matters were considered by correspondence between members of the Executive Committee and agreed upon in that way. All other matters needing immediate attention have been attended to directly by your President.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. BROCK.

Adopted in Council.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the report of the Executive Committee be adopted. Carried.

Dr. BROCK read the report of the Board of Examiners, as follows :

REPORT OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—As President of the Medical Council and Chairman of the Board of Examiners, I beg to report that on the 18th day of December, 1901, I inspected the schedules of the Examiners and Registrar as to the results of the professional examinations held in Toronto in November, 1901.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the Primary Examination sixty-six candidates presented themselves, of whom fifty-four passed and twelve failed.

For the Intermediate Examination forty-one candidates presented themselves, thirty-one of whom passed and ten failed.

For the Final Examination thirty-two candidates presented themselves, of whom twenty-eight passed and four failed.

On the 19th of June, 1902, I inspected the schedules of the Examiners and Registrar as to the results of the professional examinations held in Toronto and Kingston in May and June, 1902.

For the Primary Examination one hundred and eighty-five candidates presented themselves, of whom one hundred and twenty-six passed and fifty-nine failed.

For the Intermediate Examination one hundred and eight candidates presented themselves, eighty-seven of whom passed and twenty-one failed.

For the Final Examination ninety-five candidates presented themselves, of whom seventy-seven passed and eighteen failed.

The number of each candidate with the number of marks obtained on each subject, written and oral, will be found in the schedule of the Registrar. The number of marks in each case has been taken from the schedules of the Examiners, from which the schedule of the Registrar was prepared, and I have certified that I believe the same to be correct.

The examinations were as practical as possible. In Anatomy wet and dry specimens of the human body were used, viscera, bones and models. In Chemistry, practical work was required in the laboratory. In Histology, Pathology and Therapeutics, microscopic specimens were used. In Materia Medica and Pharmacy, medicines and specimens were used. In Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women and Children, clinical examinations were held in the General Hospital, both in Toronto and Kingston. In Midwifery, Medical and Surgical Anatomy, subjects, models and instruments were used at the examination.

The members of your Board of Examiners have been requested to submit any recommendations or suggestions they might be disposed to make in connection with the examination, and any made will be found attached to this report.

Some ten candidates have been admitted to the Primary Examination who had not completed their Matriculation, but who had started the study of Medicine when the regulations of your honorable body permitted them to take the examination though the matriculation was not completed. These candidates have been admitted conditionally, but they agree to complete the matriculation before coming up for the Intermediate, and also to the approval of the Council at their annual meeting.

A candidate was also admitted to the Intermediate Examination who had not completed his Matriculation, but owing to exceptional circumstances, it was thought best to admit him, subject to the conditions before mentioned.

A candidate was also admitted to the Final Examination who is an Art graduate, but whose course did not comply strictly with the letter of your Regulations. He also took the examination subject to the above conditions. He is making application direct to the Council, which will be considered by the Education Committee.

I beg leave to call the attention of the Council to the fact that the apparatus used at the examinations, particularly that in the chemical laboratory and the models etc. which have been in use now for the last fourteen years, are becoming somewhat antiquated and out of date. I would, therefore, suggest that more modern and up to date apparatus be secured so that the examinations can be conducted in the most thorough and efficient way.

The examinations were conducted in the usual manner and I am much pleased to be able to report that they were terminated without anything happening which it would be necessary to bring before you for consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

L. BROCK.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the report be referred to the Education Committee. Carried.

Dr. BARRICK read the report of the Prosecutions Committee.

Dr. BRITTON moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that further consideration of the report of the Prosecutions Committee be deferred until the next session of the Council to give the members an opportunity to consider the suggestion that has been made in the report as to relieving members of the College from payment of fees while they are absent from the Province. Carried.

Dr. GEIKIE read the report of the Committee on Legislation, as follows:—

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Legislation beg to report that they met on the 25th of February and proceeded to the Parliament buildings where a special Committee of the House were discussing a bill to amend the Ontario Medical Act regarding the composition of the Council, term of office, Board of Examiners, etc. There were present Doctors Brock, Emory, Roome, Macdonald, Geikie, Barrick, Sullivan and Britton, as well as a large number of members of the profession. The proposed bill is attached to this report with the result of the deliberations of the Legislature upon the same.

Your Committee had also before them a bill to authorize and enable one, Louis Gagne to practise Medicine and Surgery in certain townships in Northern Ontario. You will also find this bill attached with the result of the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Regarding the Dominion Medical Bill which passed at the last session of the House of Commons in Ottawa, your Committee thought it unnecessary for them to proceed to Ottawa, as the report of your honorable body made upon that Bill at its last meeting embodied the views of the Ontario Medical Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES THORBURN,
Chairman.

No. 3.]

BILL.

[1902.

An Act to enable Louis Gagne to Practice Medicine and Surgery in certain Townships.

WHEREAS Louis Gagné of the Township of Balfour, in the District of Algoma, and other residents of the Township of Blezard and Hanmer, in the District of Nipissing, and of the Townships of Balfour, Rayside, Lumsden, Creighton and Dowling in the District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario, have by their petition set forth that the said Louis Gagné graduated in medicine and surgery from Victoria College, Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in 1890, and that the said Louis Gagné has practised medicine and surgery for about nine years at Cape St. Ignace, in the Province of Quebec, and during the past three years has lived among the said residents in the Township of Balfour aforesaid, but that not having taken the courses prescribed by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, he is not entitled to practise medicine and surgery in the Province of Ontario; and whereas they have further set forth that about nine-tenths of the population of the said Townships are French speaking people, the great majority of whom do not understand the English language, and that there is no qualified doctor in or near the said Townships who is able to speak the French language, and that the said Louis Gagné is French and of their own nationality, and has become familiar with and competent to practice medicine and surgery; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:—

Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for Louis Gagné to practise as a licentiate in medicine and surgery in the Townships of Blezard, and Hanmer, in the District of Nipissing and in the Townships of Balfour, Lumsden, Rayside, Creighton and Dowling, in the District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario, any law, statute or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, until the professional examinations in November, 1902, when Louis Gagné must pay all fees and pass the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the C. P. & S. Ontario, 1902.

Louis Gagné authorized to practise medicine and surgery in certain townships.

No. 118.]

BILL.

[1902.]

An Act to amend The Ontario Medical Act.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

Rev. Stat.,
c. 176, s. 5,
amended.

Rev. Stat.,
c. 176, s. 6,
repealed.

Council, how
constituted.

Rev. Stat.,
c. 176, s. 7,
repealed.
Term of office,
vacancies how
filled.

Rev. Stat.,
c. 126, s. 9,
repealed.

Rev. Stat.
c. 176 s. 20,
amended.

Rev. Stat.
c. 176 s. 28,
repealed.

Board of
Examiners.

1. Section 5 of *The Ontario Medical Act* is amended by substituting for the word "appointed" in the second line thereof the word "elected."

2. Section 6 of the said Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor :—

6.—(1) The council shall consist of seventeen members to be elected in the manner hereinafter provided from amongst and by the registered members of the profession ;

(2) Every member so elected shall be a resident of the territorial division for which he is elected, and any member, who, during the term for which he was elected ceases to reside in the division for which he was elected shall thereby vacate his office as such member.

(3) One member shall be so elected from each of the territorial divisions mentioned in Schedule A to this Act by the resident practitioners of medicine registered in such division, and the manner of holding such election shall with respect to the time thereof and the taking of votes therefor be determined by a by-law to be passed by the council, and in default of such by-law being made, then the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe the time and manner of holding such election.

3. Section 7 of the said Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor :—

7.—(1) The members of the council shall be elected for a period of four years, but any member may resign at any time by letter addressed to the president or registrar of the council and upon the death or resignation of any member of the council, or by his becoming disqualified owing to his having ceased to reside in the territorial or electoral division for which he was elected, or in case a new election is requisite on account of the decision of a judge upon a contested election, the registrar shall forthwith cause a new election to be held in such territorial or electoral division, and the election shall be conducted in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the Council, but it shall be lawful for the Council during such vacancy to exercise the powers hereinafter mentioned.

(2) The registrar shall, not more than sixty or less than forty days before the time for receiving nominations for any election under this Act, notify by letter or postcard every registered medical practitioner in the province of the date of receiving such nominations.

4. Section 9 of the said Act is repealed.

5. Section 20 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "referred to in Section 6 of this Act" in the fourth and fifth lines thereof, and substituting therefor the following words, "authorized to give instruction in medicine and surgery in the Province of Ontario."

6. Section 28 of the said Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor :—

The board of examiners elected under the preceding section shall be composed as follows : One member to be chosen from each of the following named teaching bodies, namely, the University of Toronto, the Queen's University and College of Kingston, the University of Trinity College, and the Western University, and one each from every other university, college or teaching body in the Province of Ontario which may be hereafter organized to teach and be empowered by law to grant medical or surgical diplomas in the said Province and which establishes and maintains to the satisfaction of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a medical faculty in connection therewith, and a number, not less than six members, one of whom shall be a homeopathic practitioner to be chosen from those members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are unconnected with any of the teaching bodies above mentioned or referred to.

7. Section 29 of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words following the first word in the seventh line thereof, and substitute these words "An Homeopathic Examiner." Rev. Stat.
c. 176, s. 29,
amended.

SECTION 21, STATUTE LAW AMENDMENTS.

Notwithstanding anything in the Ontario Medical Act to the contrary all medical practitioners in the Province who have at any time heretofore been registered practitioners under the provisions of the said Act shall be entitled to vote at the next election of members of the Council notwithstanding non-payment of their annual fees.

Dr. HENRY—I do not know that I caught the report; I thought there was some referendum or something referred to the profession for their opinion. I gleaned from the papers of the day that the report of this Committee particularized that.

The PRESIDENT—The only result of that bill is crystalized in section 21 as read by Dr Geikie: "Notwithstanding anything in the Ontario Medical Act to the contrary, all medical practitioners in the Province who have at any time heretofore been registered practitioners under the provisions of the said Act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election of members of the Council, notwithstanding non-payment of their annual fees." As a member of the Committee present at that time, I may say that what is suggested by Dr. Henry was talked of, but it was not crystalized into any act or legislation of any kind, and the matter was dropped.

Dr. BRAY—If you will allow me, I would like to draw your attention to something in that Act: "Notwithstanding anything in the Ontario Medical Act to the contrary, of medical practitioners in the Province who have at any time heretofore been registered practitioners under the provisions of the said Act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election of members of the Council notwithstanding non-payment of their annual fees." It just struck me that that might cover some of the men who have been struck off for cause. There is nothing in it that says it does not.

Dr. POWELL—The final clause says: "Notwithstanding their not having paid their fees."

The PRESIDENT—That is a matter we have no control over.

Dr. BRAY—It seems to me very badly worded, because anyone who has been struck off may come here and vote.

Dr. HENRY—Another question: Who is it that licensed that old man?

The PRESIDENT—He is licensed by an Act of the Legislature. We have nothing to do with it.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—Is that what comes from the Attorney-General?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—How far does that go to restore these men to their status? I consider that exists for all time. If that is so I think it is a serious matter. Does that absolve them from the debt, or what is the nature of it? Does it give them free absolution forever, as long as they choose to remain here and do not take their names off?

The PRESIDENT—There is nothing in the Act which could possibly bear that interpretation. It says they shall be entitled to vote at the next election.

Dr. MACDONALD—It was distinctly understood that it was for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the opinions of the medical men and that it was to refer to this coming election only.

Dr. DOUGLAS—It says, "The next election."

Dr. GEIKIE—It was clearly understood it was for the next election only.

Dr. BRITTON—"Notwithstanding anything in the Ontario Medical Act to the contrary, of"

The PRESIDENT—That word "of" should be "all."

Dr. BRITTON—"—all medical practitioners in the Province who have at any time heretofore been registered practitioners under the provisions of the said Act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election of members of the Council, notwithstanding non-payment of their annual fees."

It is quite evident that what Dr. Bray has said is correct; sometimes politicians are not perhaps first-class English scholars, and the wording of this is ambiguous. Under this clause, supposing a man had been struck off ten or fifteen years ago, for some felony, he might still have a right to vote.

Dr. POWELL—No, because he is not a medical practitioner of the Province. I contend that if a man is struck off the Register ten years ago he is not a medical practitioner of this Province.

The PRESIDENT—The clause, as it is printed here in the Statute, is perhaps a little clearer, and is worded a little differently to what it is in the report. I will read from the Statute direct: “ Notwithstanding anything in the Ontario Medical Act to the contrary, all medical practitioners in the Province who have at any time heretofore been registered practitioners under the provisions of the said Act, shall be entitled to vote at the next election of members of the Council, notwithstanding non-payment of their annual fees.” I think that makes it perfectly clear, that it is only those at present practising who are entitled to vote irrespective of the payment of their fees.

On motion, the report was adopted, as read.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

On motion of Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Lane, the Council adjourned, to meet on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1902.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m. in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Emory) in the chair called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names: Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Campbell, Emory, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Macdnald, Moore, Moorhouse, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Thornton and Vernon.

Shortly afterwards Drs. Britton, Geikie, Griffin, Hanly and Luton took their seats.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar, and were confirmed and signed by the President.

Dr. MOORHOUSE: With your consent, Mr. President, and that of the members of the Council, I would like to bring a matter before you; it is embodied in this motion: Moved by Dr. Moorhouse, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the members of the Ontario Medical Council in session assembled, desire to offer most respectfully their profound sympathy to their Sovereign King Edward VII. and the Queen Consort in his great and most dangerous affliction. They humbly pray that the Sovereign Lord and disposer of all things may see fit to bless the efforts of those in attendance for his complete restoration to health and strength.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Council, I need scarcely allude to the very sad news we have had from the other side on the eve, perhaps, of one of the most prominent events that has ever taken place and been recorded in the pages of English history, namely the illness of his Majesty on the eve of his coronation. I know that this Council will heartily concur in this resolution in tendering their profound sympathy to his Majesty and the Queen Consort and their family in their great affliction on the eve of this event, to which we had all looked forward with great rejoicing, as had every British subject from one end of this vast Empire to the other, but the consummation of which has been prevented and his Majesty's life imperilled by this dangerous ailment to which many people more youthful give way and succumb,

Dr. MOORE: Mr. President, in seconding that resolution I do so with feelings of sorrow and regret more than I have got power of speech to utter. We are to-day looking forward with dread and apprehensive feeling that we may be informed of the loss of our King Edward VII., a king of kings, the greatest King that ever existed upon this little vale of sand and tear that we call the earth; he is now hovering between life and death and I feel it is only proper that we, as the representatives of the profession that is now standing between him and the grim reaper, death, should place upon record our sorrow, our sympathy and our profound regret; and I am sure that every member of this Council sorrows, and not only the members of this Council, but every British subject sorrows just as we sorrow; and that the great British Empire is to-day in grief, in trial and tribulation; I might go further and say not only the British Empire, but the whole world sorrows for King Edward's condition. Let us pray and hope that the great Physician and healer and dispenser of all that is good and wise may bring him back to health again, and that his life may be spared. This is the prayer of us to-day; it is the prayer of the British nation; it is the prayer of the world.

The PRESIDENT put the motion which was responded to by a standing vote and was carried unanimously.

Dr. POWELL—I think it is advisable that this resolution should be cabled to the Private Secretary. It seems to me that in the face of this affliction in order that our resolution of sympathy should have any effect at all and in order to show our brethren in this Province whom we are here to represent that we have done the right thing, we should cable it to Sir Francis Knollys.

The PRESIDENT—I presume that was the intention.

Dr. MOORE.—That is the intention of the mover and seconder. A cablegram was sent in the words of the resolution to Sir Francis Knollys.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS ETC. TO THE COUNCIL.

One petition was read which was referred to the Registration Committee.

RECEPTION OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

None.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. SANGSTER gave notice that he would move that the opinion of the Solicitor should be obtained as to the most feasible way of reaching practical relief for the men who are practising outside of the Province or who are unable to practice owing to physical or mental disability from the payment of the annual fee of the Council.

Dr. MACDONALD gave notice that he would move to introduce a by-law providing for the time and manner of holding the next election as provided by the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

Dr. CAMPBELL gave notice of a similar motion to provide for the election of the homeopathic representatives.

Dr. BARRICK gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to provide for the exempting of medical men who leave the country from paying the fee until they return to practice again.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. MOORE moved, seconded by Dr. Spankie, that the application of the Hon. Dr. Borden be referred to the Registration Committee. Carried.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I enquire whether the opinion of the Solicitor has been obtained on that question?

The PRESIDENT—Not as yet. The Solicitor is not in the city. The Registration Committee will no doubt get advice in that before reporting to us.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Both Dr. Barrick and myself gave notices of motions yesterday of a somewhat similar character, and if the Council does not object to receiving the motions in one, in a combined form, they will be so introduced. They were both given notice of and now we present them as one.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Barrick that the Committee on Dominion Registration of last year be re-appointed viz.: Drs. Roome, Britton, Moore, Sullivan, Bray, Moorhouse, Thorburn, Williams and Macdonald with the mover and seconder, and that all matters connected with Dominion or Interprovincial Registration be referred to said Committee with instructions to report on the advisability of applying to the Legislature of the Province to enact in effect that registration by the Medical Council of Canada shall be accepted as equivalent to registration for the like purposes under the laws of this Province.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. MOORE—Before you put that, Mr. President, I might say that I appeared before the Special Committee and took it upon myself to represent this Council, because I was the only member of the Committee there, and, if you remember, they had struck out two clauses in the bill which had been inserted. Dr. Powell was present as well as myself; and Dr. Powell and I insisted upon the re-inserting of those two clauses. With those two clauses out, it would not have been two years until we would not have had a student in the Province of Ontario. The Minister and the Committee very kindly re-inserted the clauses; but unfortunately, I am sorry to say, a rider had been placed upon the bill which may render it inoperative for many years to come. I think Dr. Powell will bear me out in this statement.

Dr. MACDONALD—What were the clauses?

Dr. POWELL—The clause was: The possession of a Canadian University degree alone, or of a certificate of Provincial Registration founded on such possession obtained subsequent to the date when this Act shall have become operative, etc., etc., shall not entitle the possessor thereof to be registered under this Act. It was just to prevent the registration of any M.D. degree by a Province that did not provide for examinations being accepted; that was the idea.

Dr. MOORE—The whole gist of the contention is as follows : That the degree of medicine of McGill or Bishop's or Laval carries licensing power with it. One can go to McGill or Bishop's or Laval and take the medical examination, get a degree in medicine and then return to the Dominion Medical Council for registration. Here we exact an examination very much higher, and I think it would take a student nearly two years longer to obtain his matriculation than it would to obtain the matriculation of some of those institutions, which is very little in advance of the High School or Collegiate Institute examination ; and if registration were permitted on one of these degrees, it would carry away the students of the Province of Ontario, and carry them to the Province of Quebec or some other place that had a low standard of matriculation. However, Dr. Powell of Ottawa, Dr. Herald of Kingston, Dr. Primrose of Toronto, Dr. McCollum of Toronto, and myself objected, and the Minister re-adjusted the matter and re-inserted the two clauses. But eventually there was a rider put upon the bill, that if any Province objected, then the bill became only a form. I am a little afraid some Province may object, but I hope not.

Dr. POWELL—I would like to ask the particular object of having Dr. Williams' name on that Committee when he is not here ?

Dr. CAMPBELL—I simply left it on as he was not on last year, as a matter of compliment.

Dr. BROCK—I would just like to say a few words upon this question. It would seem, as President of the Council, that I was wanting in my duty in a very important interest to this Council, in not requiring a special representation from this Council to be sent to Ottawa ; but in consultation with the Executive Committee, we felt the expense would be enormous and the result might not be what we might wish, and we might not be able to choose better representatives than we have in Toronto. I think this Council is under a great debt to Drs. Powell and Moore and the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, for the efforts they have used in watching the interests of the Province of Ontario ; and I wish to thank them myself for what they have done, and I think that the Council might possibly thank them some more.

Dr. MOORE—I think it would be very desirable to have Dr. Powell upon that Committee because he lives in Ottawa and he is there in touch with the Government. I would willingly myself drop off the Committee to have Dr. Powell go on.

Dr. Powell's name was added to the Committee.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that the Education Committee take into consideration the whole subject of examinations, but more particularly the clinical examinations, with a view to making them more practical, effectual and modern and at the same time make enquiries into the condition of the chemical laboratory, and if they find it necessary recommend that a sum be placed in the estimates for the purpose of renewing the apparatus necessary for giving full and complete examinations such as are conducted by the best examining boards in any country.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. BRAY—The reason I introduce this motion particularly is that during the last examinations and examinations previous students have complained very much about the apparatus in the clinical laboratory, that it was of very ancient date ; and they said, Why can't you take us to a university where we can get the proper appliances to go through this examination ? I understand the apparatus in the clinical laboratory are from twelve to fifteen years old. I think, particularly in view of this bill of Dr. Roddick's, when it comes in force, we should have a standard here we should not be ashamed of because a clause in that bill says, The standard there shall be as high as the highest standard of any Province when the bill becomes operative. We in the Province of Ontario, want to have our standard in such a condition that we are not ashamed of it, and the students are compelled to come up to that standard. Another reason is, we have to look to the interests of the students. It is unfair to the students who have had every opportunity to have everything necessary in these examinations, particularly in the clinical work, to come here and have to undergo an examination with obsolete material. I think you will all agree with me that it is necessary that our standard, especially in clinical examinations, should be modern and up-to-date. With that in view I would ask that this motion be referred to the Education Committee for their serious consideration.

Dr. GEIKIE—While I entirely agree with what Dr. Bray has said in regard to the advisability of having everything up to date I also see in the report that the amount of receipts for fees was very large and that the balance on deposit is \$9,226. Under these circumstances I submit that inasmuch as we have more than one school of medicine it would be invidious to take the students to the laboratory of either one college or the other to teach them medicine, and that we are quite rich enough to have everything up to date of our own so that there would be no cause of invidious remark or dissatisfaction on either one side or another. The Council always has held and always should hold itself entirely apart from any individual college.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—Is this a general discussion on education ?

The PRESIDENT—It is simply referring the matter to the Education Committee.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—Is there any period of this session when a discussion will come up regarding examinations ? If there is I would like to say a few words with reference to that.

The PRESIDENT—That will come up in the discussion on the report of the Education Committee, when they report on this.

Dr. HENRY—Do you purpose extending the time for clinical examinations?

Dr. BRAY—That is what I want the Committee to discuss.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the first order of business on Friday morning be the consideration of the Discipline Committee's report.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. BRAY—The reason for this motion is that this is an important report, and we have given notice to the parties to be here on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. GEIKIE moved, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that this Council greatly regrets the absence from the present meeting of two of its members, Drs. Williams and McLaughlin, on account of illness, and hopes that they may be soon restored to health. Carried.

ENQUIRIES.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President—I have an enquiry that I want to make. In the interval between the last session and this, an attempt was made in the House to obtain certain medical legislation; it was postponed, or not acceded to by the Committee of the Legislature under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General, with the distinct understanding that the members of the profession who are under suspension for arrearage in their fees should receive ordinary voting papers with the other members of the profession at the coming elections, and that there should be appended to those voting papers an enquiry to each member of the profession as to his satisfaction with the present constitution of the Medical Council. I was not present yesterday when the report of the Committee on Legislation touching that matter was read, and if I am to take the substance of that from the newspaper report, I see it is stated that a brief debate took place over the clause which was inserted in the Medical Act last session—of course there was no clause inserted—providing that all registered practitioners in Ontario should be entitled to vote at the next election on the question of the constitution of the Council. It was not on certain questions affecting the constitution of the Council, but on certain questions to be submitted to them. The clause was finally interpreted to mean: All practitioners in good standing. The enquiry I want to make for information and possibly some future action upon it, is, whether it is the intention of the Council not to send ordinary ballots to every registered practitioner in the Province, including those men whose names are under erasure at the present for non-payment of their fees; and, secondly, whether it is the intention of the Council to submit to the Government, as was suggested, a suggestion coming from a large Committee of the Legislature presided over by the Attorney-General, and therefore almost, if not quite the force of an injunction, the form of question to be appended to the ballot before its final adoption.

Dr. GEIKIE—As the member who, for Dr. Thorburn, submitted that report, I beg to state in reply to Dr. Sangster, through you, that the exact words, so far as I know, used in the Statute, were read verbatim, and nothing more; every man is to receive voting papers; he is a member of the profession whether he paid his dues or not. So far as I know, that is the full extent to which the addition to the law (the clause introduced by the Attorney-General) went; I, of course, know nothing further with regard to the matter, but it was perfectly clear with regard to that, that the mere non-payment of fees should not hinder voting papers being sent to the members of the profession, and of course should not take away from them the vote.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN: I was present at the meeting to which Dr. Sangster refers. Dr. Britton was there also. My idea of what the Attorney General said was not the same as Dr. Sangster has mentioned; he did speak about submitting questions but what the nature of these questions was to be was not known; they were to be prepared by him but he did not say what they were to be or what particular they were to take up. I presume it would be the constitution of the Council but at the same time that remained, as I understood it, with the Attorney-General. His not having sent these questions on I think settles the matter and it should not be taken action on by the Council. I only wanted to express the idea I had from the remarks of the Attorney General as different from that.

Dr. SANGSTER: My enquiry is not answered. The main part of my enquiry was whether it is the intention of the Council in accordance with the arrangement then made to give voting ballots to every member of the profession irrespective of whether they have paid their fees or not, and whether the question put by the Attorney General is to be submitted with the voting papers.

The PRESIDENT: In answer to the first question I would simply reiterate what Dr. Geikie has said, that the Statute clearly provides that every member of the profession shall receive his ballot at the next election whether he has paid his fees or not; that is not for us to discuss or consider; we are obliged to do that. As to the second question, the Council has received no suggestion or direction from the Attorney General in the matter. My recollection is similar to what the Hon. Dr. Sullivan has stated. I think the Attorney General undertook to lay

something before us ; if he has not done so it will no doubt come before us ; if he has not done so I do not know what the action should be.

Dr. SANGSTER : That is an answer. If he has not done so it will be necessary to call his attention to the fact that the Council expected it.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President, it seems that Dr. Sangster is not fully satisfied, at least I fancy so, with the answer to the first part of his enquiry, that is, whether or not a man whose name has been erased for non-payment is qualified to vote. Of the bill as introduced only one section remains as part of the Statutes of Ontario. It is here in the Statute book, and I will read it, “ Notwithstanding anything in the Ontario Medical Act to the contrary all medical practitioners in the Province who have at any time heretofore been registered practitioners under the provisions of the said Act shall be entitled to vote at the next election of members of the Council notwithstanding non-payment of their annual fees.” Of course every man whose name is still on the register, whether he is indebted to the Council or not, is entitled to the same franchise privileges as the Act formerly conferred ; this section simply provides for those whose names have been erased for non-payment, and does not include the name of any man whose felony or crime or misdemeanor made it necessary that his name should be erased. So far as these questions are concerned that have been referred to I think I can in a very few words give a synopsis of what occurred at, I think, the second meeting of the special committee of the Legislature appointed to deal with Dr. Jessop’s bill, of which bill this section I have read is the only part remaining. A statement was made by certain members of the Council who were present to oppose Dr. Jessop’s bill and to stand by the principles that govern the Council proceedings to-day that an election of this Council being so near at hand there was no necessity for the introduction of any Bill for the purpose of modifying the complexion or constitution of this Council in any regard inasmuch as the results of the election, as the results of all elections do, would show what the will of the electorate was. Dr. Sangster took exception to this, on the ground that it was an utter impossibility to secure a fair election because the electorate were undoubtedly influenced and the elections were interfered with by the colleges and representatives of those colleges. Further that his branch of the profession, if I may use that expression, or his followers amongst the electorate would be unduly hampered, they would be handicapped owing to the fact that a certain number of them were by the Council disqualified for voting. It was then suggested by the Attorney General that they be allowed to vote. This was freely acceded to. We who took exception to the course taken by Dr. Sangster and opposed the Medical bill of Dr. Jessop were quite satisfied to allow these gentlemen to vote, because we were fully satisfied that the result of the election would prove that there was no desire on the part of the profession at large that the complexion of this Council should be changed so far as the relationship that exists between the members representing colleges and those representing the profession at large. I do not know that I can give the Attorney General’s exact words, but I can give at least the purport of them and perhaps recall largely verbatim what he said. Turning to Dr. Sangster, he said, I want evidence that any large number of the medical electorate are at the back of this bill which you are urging the Government to carry through its third reading. At the next election of the Council we will have a better idea : if you come back to us showing that you have a large support in this matter then it will be time enough for us to give it more serious consideration. It may possibly be wise (I think those were his very words) that at the next election for the Council purposes, along with the ballots sent to the individual members, of the Council to send some question or questions that may be answered. I left shortly afterwards. The conference, so far as I could tell, was completed and I heard nothing afterwards, excepting, as I said, that the Committee very soon adjourned after the representatives had retired. That is all that was done. But this I know, no communication has been sent by the Attorney General or from that special committee to the President or the Registrar of the College. I have made careful enquiry and I am perfectly satisfied that the Attorney General after full consideration came to the conclusion that there was no occasion for it, that he thought, as we did, if an election shows anything it shows what the will of the electorate is. Further, we have held two or three elections which have turned upon these very principles, or in which elections these very principles have been the main platform of the so called Defence Association, and we know what the result has been. The number of representatives of this association has been gradually growing less, and the loyalty of the few members who represent that association to the principles laid down by Dr. Sangster I think has been growing gradually weaker and weaker. I do not know but that Dr. Sangster might look upon some of his supporters, if I would used a very strong term, as traitors, because I think there are some of them who are now pretty good supporters of the views that have been enunciated by this Council ; they endorse very satisfactorily the course this Council takes in its proceedings ; they have apparently arrived at the conclusion that there is no unfair or weird influence exercised over the Council, and that there is no disproportion of representation.

Dr. GEIKIE—I was present also at the time and my recollections are quite similar to those of Dr. Britton ; and I believe nothing was done but the words which have been read, which are clear and definite ; because of the non-payment of fees members of the profession are not to be hindered from voting at the next election ; I am not aware that anything was done, and I account for nothing being done by the fact that when this agitation came up in the House it was not as though it had come up suddenly without the public being apprised of it ; newspaper after newspaper was largely filled with it ; letter after letter appeared in the newspapers suggesting all sorts of things in all sorts of ways ; and the country rang with the whole affair. And when the

matter came before the Committee there was a sort of corporal's guard only appeared, and the Attorney General said what is reported by Dr. Britton to have been said by him or something extremely like it ; and I have no doubt, on reflection, that he just felt as Dr. Britton has said, that the next election would speak for itself, and there was nothing before the Committee that would warrant the Government in doing more ; and after the Committee arose still further did the Attorney General feel convinced that that was the case, that there nothing as a matter of fact that would warrant the Government or himself as a member in going any further.

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise simply to say that my recollection of the occurrence is very different from that of Dr. Britton and Dr. Geikie. Notwithstanding Dr. Britton's statement, I repeat my certain conviction that the Attorney General expressed no feeling that the result of the election should be his guide as to the feeling of the profession in regard to the constitution of the Council ; and I repeat my conviction that the Attorney General in the most express terms stated that a question of that kind should be attached to the ballot papers at the next election. I do not want to enter into any lengthened discussion, and provoke the acrimony of the Council ; my object has been reached. I learn from what has been said, that it is not the intention of the Council, without further and explicit instructions, perhaps in the form of a fiat from the Government, to append a question such as the Attorney General suggested, to the voting papers at the coming election, and means must be taken to get his will in the matter.

Dr. CAMPBELL—An enquiry, it seems to me, ought not to be made a matter of debate. As soon as the question is answered, the matter should drop. Debate should be on motions.

Dr. SANGSTER : There is no debate on the matter. The question was not answered satisfactorily, and further information was asked for. It is invidious to dignify it by the word "debate."

Dr. POWELL : Nobody should answer such a question.

The PRESIDENT : Probably Dr. Sangster and the Council might see fit to hear from our Registrar, Dr. Pyne, M.P.P. ; although he is not here at this meeting as an M.P.P. he was (as a member) on the Committee and he might tell us what his recollection is.

Dr. POWELL : I think the Registrar should not be called upon.

Dr. BROCK : I think the Registrar should not be called upon. I think it might be well to settle this question so as not to take up the time of the Council and if there is any means of reaching a decision I should like to have it reached at the present time ; and if the Council will permit us to go back to move a resolution I will be very much pleased.

The Council granted leave to Dr. Brock to introduce a motion.

Dr. BROCK moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the members of the Council feel that all proper means have been taken to enlighten the electorate.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. MACDONALD : Could not Dr. Brock make it a little more explicit ? Those reading our reports would not know as to the discussion upon Dr. Sangster's question, and it seems to me that that could be elaborated to a certain extent so that others might know what the discussion has been upon.

Dr. BRAY : I would suggest that Dr. Brock let that stand as a notice of motion to come up this afternoon.

Dr. BROCK : I thought we might possibly settle this question in a few minutes and not have to disturb the Council at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. MOORE : It is a fact that all that has been done or was done by that Committee is upon the Statute. I have this from the member who represents the Town of Brockville in which I have the honor to reside ; he was a member of that Special Committee and he told that that was all that was done and that the balance of the Bill was rejected ; so while probably we may say we will give, and we will of course give the electorate all the information which is necessary, because I will myself I hope before we adjourn ask that the Announcement be gotten out a little earlier than usual so that the electorate may have the benefit of all the facts and all the discussions that have arisen here during this session ; there is no question about it, all that was accomplished by the Jessop Bill was one thing. I was not at the meeting of the Committee unfortunately, or, perhaps, fortunately ; I was in New York ; I would have been there had I been at home and able to go. All that was advised by the Special Committee of the Legislature was simply that these gentlemen who were in arrears were given the right to vote, and I understand that those representing this Council, I do not mean all of them, but those representing at least the Government side of the House, were all in favor of letting it go that way. While they were powerful they were merciful and they let it go that way. We have no desire nor have the members of the Council had any desire to crush anyone excepting those guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

Dr. HENRY—Then why was the power given to those men to vote if there was not something to vote on ? Why were they asked and given the privilege of voting at the election ? I would infer from Dr. Britton's remarks that there must be some question. I asked yesterday for that

information—I remember reading in the paper where there was to be some discussion on a specific subject ; I understood that was the composition of this Council.

I will say, while I am on my feet, that there is a strong feeling through the country amongst the profession—

Dr. BROCK—I ask to withdraw the motion, and in its place to give notice of motion—

Dr. HENRY—There is a strong feeling that there are men here who should not be here holding—

The PRESIDENT asked the leave of the Council for Dr. Brock to withdraw his motion, and substitute for it a notice of motion. Leave granted.

Dr. HENRY—I want it understood that I am not a member of the Defence Association, I never was ; but there are many things brought out by the Defence men that I sympathize with. There are men occupying seats in this Council that I think ought not to occupy seats—men representing arts, and men representing divinity, and I really think if they occupy that position, that the medical men should have reciprocity and we should have a right to have a seat on their boards. There are some men here who do not represent anything at all in this Council, and it is about time something should be done in that direction.

Dr. MOORE—The Government did not feel that way.

Dr. HENRY : A good many of the profession feel that way.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

DR. BROCK moved that the Council adjourn till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DR. CAMPBELL : Might we not as well adjourn till to-morrow ? There is no particular business pending for this afternoon and hardly any of the Committees have done much work as yet. The Committee on Dominion Registration ought to very carefully consider all the questions involved in that matter, they ought to meet ; and the Finance Committee I believe has had no meeting and it seems to me if we adjourn till to-morrow morning and leave the rest of the day free to the Committees to get at their work, and get it in shape to present to-morrow, we may perhaps facilitate business as much as by meeting this afternoon. I move in amendment that we adjourn till tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Dr. MOORHOUSE : I take great pleasure in seconding Dr. Campbell's motion.

Dr. BRAY : While I quite agree that there is a lot of work to be done by the Committees, there are two or three reports I would like to see go through this afternoon. If we call a meeting for 2 o'clock we will get the members here and finish our work in Council and then the committees may go on with their work.

Dr. MOORE : I agree with Dr. Bray. It is better to call a meeting of the whole Council and then we will have the whole Council come back, even if the Council only sits for five minutes. This has been our course for eighteen or twenty years to my knowledge. I second Dr. Brock's motion.

The PRESIDENT put the motion to adjourn till 2 o'clock and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried. The Council adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 25th, 1902.

The Council met at 2 o'clock p.m. in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT (Dr Emory) in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the Roll, and the following members answered to their names ; Drs. Barrick, Bray, Emory, Hanly, Henderson, Lane, Luton, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Sullivan, Thornton and Vernon.

Shortly afterwards Drs. Britton, Brock, Campbell, Douglas, Geikie, Griffin, Henry, Macdonald and Moorhouse took their seats.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar, and were confirmed and signed by the President.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

None.

RECEPTION OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Dr. BRAY presented and read the Discipline Committee's report re Charles A. Jones as follows :—

REPORT OF DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.

To the President and members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

IN THE MATTER of an enquiry directed to be held by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to enquire into the case of Charles A. Jones, a registered medical practitioner registered under the Ontario Medical Act, and alleged to be liable to have his name erased from the Register of the said College by reason of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect,

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee appointed to inquire into the facts *re* the complaint of Charles Rose against Charles A. Jones, that the said Charles A. Jones had been guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, and had thereby rendered himself liable to have his name, as a registered practitioner, erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, beg leave to report as follows :

1. That the said Charles A. Jones undertook that Charles Anthony Jones, his son, in reference to whom the complaint was made, should go up for his examination, and would not continue to practice in the meantime. Your Committee therefore deemed it expedient to allow the said Charles Anthony Jones sufficient time to enable him to fulfil the said promise ; and he did write upon his examinations, but did not complete them.

2. Your Committee therefore beg leave to retain the matter of this enquiry before them for further action.

Dated at Toronto this 25th day of June, 1902.

Signed on behalf of the Discipline Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

JOHN L. BRAY,
Chairman.

Dr. BRAY—I may say that we asked this to be retained for the reason that there is a second complaint put in that the Committee will deal with later on.

Dr. HENRY—Is that the Dr. Jones referred to last year ?

Dr. BRAY—Yes.

Dr. HENRY—His son ?

Dr. BRAY—Yes, his son. We did not take action on account of his son promising to go up for examination this Spring. He did go up, but did not complete his examination. There is a second complaint lodged against the father for continuing to allow the young man to practice.

Dr. BRAY presented and read the following reports of the Discipline Committee :

REPORT OF DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

IN THE MATTER of an inquiry directed to be held by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to enquire into the case of M. Phillips, M.D., of London, a registered medical practitioner, registered under the Ontario Medical Act, and alleged to be liable to have his name erased from the Register of the said College by reason of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee appointed to enquire into the facts *re* the complaint of Charles Rose against Dr. Phillips, that the said Dr. Phillips had been guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, and had thereby rendered himself liable to have his name, as a registered medical practitioner, erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, beg leave to report as follows :—

1. After this matter had been referred to your Committee, they were informed that the said Dr. Phillips was suffering from an illness (which has since resulted in his death) and your

Committee did not feel justified or deem it necessary under the circumstances to proceed with the investigation.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of June, 1902.

Signed on behalf of the Discipline Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

(Sgd.) JNO. L. BRAY,
Chairman.

Adopted in Council.

To the President and Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Your Committee on Discipline, to whom was referred the charges against J. Moore Conerty, of Smith's Falls; and C. A. Jones, of Mount Forest, beg leave to report that they have had under consideration the above charges, and would recommend that the Committee be instructed by the Council to investigate the same.

2. As to the communication received from Dr. A. E. Hanna, of Perth, we beg to say that there are no definite charges made in the communication against any particular individual, and therefore there is not anything before the Committee on which we can recommend action to be taken.

3. As to the application of H. E. Shepherd, whose name was erased from the Register by resolution of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario on the 13th June, 1901, your Committee begs to say that, in our opinion, this Committee has no power to deal with this application.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of June, A.D. 1902.

Signed on behalf of the Discipline Committee.

JNO. L. BRAY,
Chairman.

Adopted in Council.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. DOUGLAS gave notice that he would move at a subsequent meeting to introduce a by-law to appoint a Discipline Committee.

Dr. POWELL gave notice that he would move to introduce a by-law for the purpose of levying an annual fee on all the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. LANE gave notice that he would move to introduce a by-law to appoint an Executive Committee.

Dr. BROCK gave notice that he would move to have a question brought before the Council regarding the attendance of patients in smallpox camps by unregistered practitioners.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. MACDONALD presented and read a by-law to provide for holding the election for territorial members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and moved, seconded by Dr. Douglas, that the by-law be now read a first time. The by law received its first reading.

Dr. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. Robertson, that the by-law be now read a second time and that the Council go into Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole ; Dr. Thornton in the chair.

Dr. MACDONALD read clause No. 1 of the by-law.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN : Are the divisions the same as before ?

Dr. MACDONALD : Yes ; but it is for us to name the returning officers. It was my idea to ask the members to suggest members of the College as returning officers, and I would take the opportunity of asking the members to name only those who are on the register who have paid their fees. We must not get into any legal difficulty by appointing men who have not paid their fees.

Dr. DOUGLAS : I thought they were all under the Act.

Dr. MACDONALD : They can all vote but I do not think they can act as returning officers.

The following returning officers were nominated.

No. 1 Division, Dr. D. J. Fleming, Chatham.

No. 1 Division, Dr. A. T. Rice, Woodstock.

Dr. HENRY : Have we to name the party now ? I am not in a position to name a man for my district.

Dr. MACDONALD : As the mover of the resolution I ask those present if they have any name to suggest ; if they have not then I think as the mover I would be entitled to name a man.

Dr. SANGSTER : Isn't this brought on much earlier than it has been the custom ? I think it is, since I have been here.

Dr. MACDONALD : It is brought on sooner. I have not had, as mover, any object in it ; it is only to facilitate business.

No. 3 Division, Dr. B. Bayley, London, Ont.

No. 4 Division, Dr. J. M. Shaw, Clinton, Ont.

No. 5 Division, Dr. A. MacKinnon, Guelph, Ont.

Dr. BRAY : I would like to know if these gentlemen who have been nominated have all paid their fees, because I think it is very necessary that a returning officer should be a man in good standing in the Council.

Dr. MACDONALD : I mentioned that that should be a condition precedent to their appointment.

Dr. ROOME : If they are entitled to vote they should be entitled to act as returning officers.

Dr. HENRY—That is my view. I am not in a position to name a returning officer. Couldn't we report the by-law with the blanks not filled in ? Will you let No. 6 Division stand in blank ?

Leave was granted to Dr. Henry to nominate a returning officer for No. 6 Division at a subsequent meeting.

No. 7 Division Dr. G. S. Glassco, Hamilton, Ont.

No. 8 Division was left blank and leave was granted to nominate a returning officer at a subsequent session.

No. 9 Division, Dr. J. L. G. McCarthy, Barrie, Ont.

No. 10 Division, Dr. George Bingham, Toronto, Ont.

No. 11 Division, Dr. Thomas Wylie, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. W. O. Eastwood, of Whitby, Ont., was nominated as returning officer for No. 12 Division.

Dr. SANGSTER—I presume Dr. Eastwood is among those that have not paid their fees.

The REGISTRAR—Yes, that is correct ; he owes \$26.

Dr. SANGSTER—In lieu of him I would name Dr. David Archer of Port Perry, I think he has paid.

The REGISTRAR—Yes, he has paid.

No. 12 Division Dr. David Archer, Port Perry, Ont.

No. 13 Division Dr. G. M. Ferris, Cobourg, Ont.

No. 14 Division Dr. James Sprague, Stirling, Ont.

No. 15 Division Dr. John Herald, Kingston, Ont.

No. 16 Division Dr. A. J. McCauley, Brockville, Ont.

No. 17 Division Dr. J. W. Shillington, Ottawa, Ont.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were read and on motion adopted as read.

Dr. ROOME moved that the Committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The Committee arose ; the President resumed the chair.

Dr. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the Committee's report of progress be received and leave granted to the Committee to sit again. Carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law providing for the election of homeopathic representatives. Carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Vernon, that this by-law be read a first time. Carried.

The by-law received its first reading.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Luton, that the by-law be read a second time and referred to Committee of the whole Council. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole ; Hon. Dr. Sullivan in the chair.

Dr. CAMPBELL read the by-law clause by clause and the clauses were on motion adopted as read.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved that the Committee rise and report the adoption of the by-law. Carried.

The Committee arose ; the President resumed the chair.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report of the Committee of the whole be adopted. Carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that the by-law be read a third time, signed by the President and Registrar, numbered and sealed with the corporate seal. Carried.

The by-law received its third reading.

BY-LAW NO. 108.

To provide for the election of the Homœopathic members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to regulate the time and manner of holding the election under the provision of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O. 1897, c. 176, s. 6; 56 V., c. 27, s. 2 (1-2), and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows:

1. This by-law shall only apply to the election of the Homœopathic members to the Medical Council of Ontario.

2. That the Registrar shall send to every registered Homœopathic member of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a voting paper and circular directing each to write his name, his residence, etc., on the 18th November, 1902.

3. That on or before a certain time to be named in the circular sent to each voter, the voter shall send by post or mail to the Registrar of the College, so that the Registrar shall receive the same on or before the 2nd day of December, 1902, the said voting paper enclosed in an envelope, which is to be sent to the voter, with the voting paper filled up properly with his name and residence, and the person or persons for whom he voted.

The Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is hereby appointed returning officer for the said Homœopathic elections to take place on the 2nd December, 1902, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., and in case a tie occurs the returning officer is to give the casting vote, which will decide the election.

5. The said returning officer shall carefully preserve the voting papers sent to him, and shall upon the day appointed, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., on the said day, open and examine the said papers sent to him, and carefully count the votes and make a record thereon of the votes cast, and shall inform by letter the five Homœopathic candidates having the greatest number of votes that they are elected as the Homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. And the said returning officer shall, after counting carefully the votes contained in the envelopes, preserve the voting papers and all other documents, envelopes, etc., sent to him connected with the election of the Homœopathic members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and present the same to the Medical Council.

6. The returning officer shall not open any paper or document he may have received as returning officer for the Homœopathic election after two o'clock p.m. on the 2nd day of December, 1902.

7. The returning officer shall not count any voting paper that is not properly filled out in accordance with instructions contained in the circular which has accompanied the voting paper when sent to the voter.

8. The returning officer shall permit any candidate, and the agent of any candidate duly appointed and authorized in writing to act on behalf of any candidate, to be present at the counting of the votes, and who shall be permitted to satisfy himself as to the voting paper being properly filled up and that the person signing the voting paper was a duly registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of the Homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and who may examine any or all of the voting papers.

9. The form of voting paper and circular for the Homœopathic elections is to be the same as that on schedules "A" and "B," to this by-law appended.

10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to inform the said elected members of the time and place of the first meeting of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd time.

Adopted.

M. SULLIVAN,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,
President.

HOMEOPATHIC ELECTIONS, 1902.

To the Medical Council of Ontario, 1902.

VOTING PAPER.

SCHEDULE "A."

Coll. Phys. & Surgs. Ont.

S. E. Cor. Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto.

The name of the Candidate or Candidates for whom your vote is cast:	Residence
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

Name of Voter.....

Residence of Voter.....

I.....

of the of

do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act; That I have not voted before at this Election; That the signature to this is my own handwriting, as witness my hand this

..... day of 1902.

(Signed).....

SCHEDULE "B."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Election for Homeopathic Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario.

The Voting Paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than two o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1902.

Sign your name to Voting Paper.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar, C. P. and S. of Ont.,

Adopted.

Toronto, Ont.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN: I notice that a large number of communications have come in here and have been referred to a different Committee and the Committees examine them and come in here and make reports but the gentlemen who are not on Committees have no opportunity of knowing what these communications are or what they are voting on. If we could know when these Committees could report we could be present. I, myself, for example, do not know always what I am voting on and if there is any means by which we could be informed when a Committee would report I would be glad to hear it.

Dr. MACDONALD: Being here always we are sure of hearing them.

The PRESIDENT: Can the chairman of the Education Committee indicate when he can report?

Dr. MOORHOUSE: We probably will not be able to report until Friday afternoon.

The PRESIDENT: When will the Complaints Committee be able to report?

Dr. DOUGLAS: We have not yet been able to get together to elect a chairman and I see only one other representative of the Complaints Committee present. Our Committee has considerable work to do but we intend to try and get the Committee together this afternoon. It will be impossible, I am afraid, to report before Friday.

DR. CAMPBELL—The Registration Committee will be able to report to-morrow.

ENQUIRIES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

On motion the reports of the Discipline Committee were adopted and read.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 26th of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, 26TH OF JUNE, 1902.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m. according to motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT in the chair called the meeting to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll, and the following members answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Campbell, Douglas, Emory, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Mac- Donald, Moore, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Spankie, Sullivan, Thornton and Vernon.

Shortly afterwards Drs. Britton, Geikie and Moorhouse took their seats.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Registrar, and were confirmed and signed by the President.

Dr. SULLIVAN—Before the regular business is proceeded with I think I might bring to your notice on the principle that *bis dat qui cito dat*, the fact that most of you have read I have no doubt with the most intense pleasure that a very high honor has been conferred on the Minister of Militia, a member of our profession, by conferring upon him the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. One of the principal features of the service of the Canadians, next to the great bravery and heroism which they displayed, was the extraordinary devotion and the satisfactory manner in which the medical service given by the Canadians was performed, and I think, to a large extent, that is due to the man who was at the head. At all events it is a compliment to the medical profession. The members of the medical profession rarely receive public honors, their occupations leads them into private life, and consequently when any of their number is promoted to any high public office or receives public recognition of his merits in this honourable manner it is a gratification and satisfaction to the entire profession. They claim that we are jealous and say there is some reason for the proverb "Doctors differ," but this is an occasion when the entire medical profession of this country, especially those gentlemen who have seen the portly bearing and chivalrous conduct of this gentleman, feel that he will worthily wear this honor of Knighthood. I would therefore move that the congratulations of this College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario be presented to Sir Frederick Borden on the dignity of knighthood being conferred on him, and that the members of the College heartily approve of this and hope that the honourable knight will long enjoy this honor and wear it, as he is sure to do, worthily. My idea is that this resolution, I did not have time to write it out, should be written out properly and in conveying the congratulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons it should also express the very great pleasure which we have in conveying those congratulations. Sir Frederick Borden's name will subsequently come up before the notice of this meeting with reference to an honorary degree, and that might by some be alleged as an occasion for these congratulations, but this is so distinctive an honor done to one of the members of the medical profession, and one whom we may say is a member elect of this College, that I thought it would be better that it should have a separate consideration and that it should be given to him as distinct and separate from his degree.

Dr. MOORE—I have a very great deal of pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by my friend the Honorable Senator Sullivan. In his finished and oratorical style he has placed this resolution before us in a manner which I am sure we can all appreciate. Only the day before yesterday I asked this Council to recognize the honorable gentleman. Why? One reason, to my mind, is, he gave his only son to be sacrificed on the veldt of South Africa. It takes a hero and a heroine to create a hero; and his son was a hero absorbing the noble, manly characteristics of his father and the beatific nature and characteristics of his mother; and he went to South Africa to die for the Eternal Right, and standing there, as a true British soldier, he met the Mauser bullet that stilled his heroic heart forever.

The Honorable Dr. Borden deserves all the praise and commendation that the people of this country can bestow on him; and he has now been recognized by the King of Great Britain (who is now lying ill, but I am glad to see by the newspapers that there is a chance of his recovery), and I feel that the honor conferred upon Dr. Borden is an honor not only conferred on him, but an honor to the whole of the members of the profession, because, as the Honorable Senator Sullivan says, it is very seldom medical men are recognized by the public. Dr. Borden has been knighted because of his valor and because of the good work he has done, not only for Canada, but for the Empire at large; and we, as a Medical Council, should feel proud of this, and we should avail ourselves of the opportunity to convey our congratulations to Sir Frederick Borden; and I would move that a committee be appointed, for the purpose of drafting a resolution to be sent to Dr. Borden, consisting of Drs. The Honorable Senator Sullivan, Bray and Moorhouse.

The PRESIDENT—I am sure you all heartily endorse every word which has been so well said by Senator Sullivan and Dr. Moore on this subject. It is unnecessary for me to add to their words. I will now call on the members present to respond to this motion by a standing vote.

The members rose to their feet and amid applause the President declared the resolution carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT—Before proceeding with the order of business perhaps it would be wise and proper for us to express our appreciation and gladness at the fact of the favorable bulletins being received from hour to hour as to the condition of his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Of course at this distance with the meager bulletins it is impossible for us to form any judgment beyond the information contained in the bulletins themselves; but we know that forty-eight hours have now elapsed since the operation, and many of us here are associated with public hospitals, and I think that they will all bear me out in saying that if the royal patient were an ordinary patient in one of our public wards of our hospitals, forty-eight hours past an operation such as he had, we would feel that he was pretty safely out of the woods.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—As you brought the matter up I first felt glad to see the expression perityphlitis; that was a name that was given to this affection when I was a student, but appendicitis has it obliterated on this side of the Atlantic and we rarely if ever hear of this affection therefore it came almost as a new disease. Dr. Geikie will remember that appendicitis was never heard of, it was simply typhlitis and perityphlitis.

There is another consideration of this that strikes us, and that is, what a terrible catastrophe has been avoided by not permitting the king to go to the coronation. There is no question in my mind about it but the most terrible tragedy would have occurred had he gone, because the very effect would have been sufficient to have ruptured the puss sac. It is a pity the operation had not been performed earlier.

There is another feeling that doctors must have in reference to it, and that is that the best exponents of surgical science probably in the world are in attendance upon him. I have never seen anyone equal to Sir Frederick Treves as a diagnostician as well as an operator, and I have seen a great many. And then the wisdom and experience and good sense of the founder, I may say, of modern surgery, Sir Joseph Lister, makes it particularly pleasing to us as surgeons and physicians. We know that all that human skill can do will be done for him. (Applause.)

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC., TO THE COUNCIL.

None.

RECEPTIONS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

None.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. SANGSTER gave notice that he would move, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the Registrar be requested to make a return of the name and residence of every homeopathic voter in the Province who returned a ballot to him as returning officer for the homeopaths in the last Council elections.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Moved by Dr. Powell, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the by-law to levy an annual assessment be read a first time. Carried.

The by-law received its first reading.

Dr. POWELL moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole for the second reading of the by-law. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole; Dr. Sangster in the chair.

Dr. POWELL read the by-law and moved its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. POWELL moved that the Committee rise and report the by-law. Carried.

The Committee arose; the President resumed the chair.

Dr. POWELL moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the by-law be now read a third time, numbered, signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College. Carried.

The by-law received its third reading, as follows:

BY-LAW NO. 109.

By-law to levy Annual Fee.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that an annual fee be paid by each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario towards the general expenses of the College, and

Whereas the Council is authorized by Statute to pass by-laws for this purpose.

Now therefore, the Council of Physicians and Surgeons enacts as follows:

That each member of the College shall pay to the Registrar, towards the general expenses of

the College for the current year, an annual fee of two dollars (\$2.00), pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 176, Section 43, Sub-sections 1 and 2.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

(Signed) J. HERBERT SANGSTER,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Read 1st, 2nd and 3rd times and adopted.

(Signed) W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

Dr. SANGSTER moved, seconded by Dr. Thornton, that the opinion of the solicitor shall be obtained as to the most feasible way of reaching practical relief for the men who are practising outside of the Province, or who are unable to practise owing to physical or mental disability, from the payment of the annual fees of the Council.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—This has been up more or less frequently at our past meetings. I think that seven years ago, when I first came to the Council, I moved in the matter and the Committee was instructed to ask Mr. Osler whether there was any practical way of reaching this, whether the Council had any power to exempt those residing out of the Province, or those who had gone to the asylum for mental diseases, or those who were decrepit with age or otherwise unable to practise their profession, from having to continue to pay the annual fee to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Committee took charge of the matter, and the chairman, to whom I spoke personally, reported that Mr. Osler positively said there was no means by which the relief in question could be reached, that is, no means in the Council itself; the Council had no power to grant any relief of that kind. I see there was some action foreshadowed by the Executive Committee in their report upon this matter, but I think before that action is taken, the Council should know clearly where they stand legally with respect to the question. I am convinced that the Council is anxious to give relief to the persons in question—they have always expressed that anxiety, the only difficulty has been to know how they can do it. Two years ago a motion of that kind was moved by myself, and passed, but the unfortunate illness of Mr. B. B. Osler at the time, prevented an opinion in writing being obtained from him; and I desire to move it now, as a preliminary to any further action on the part of the Council to give the relief desired to those named in the motion.

Dr. BARRICK—I gave notice that I would introduce a by-law covering in part what Dr. Sangster has already mentioned and if it is in order now I will introduce this by-law.

The PRESIDENT—We will have to dispose of Dr. Sangster's motion first, I think.

Dr. SANGSTER—As I understand the way the question now stands the only opinion we have obtained from a solicitor was to the effect that we had no power to pass a by-law of that kind. The Registrar will be able to tell us whether that was Mr. Osler's opinion, and then it would be wise to move a by-law of the kind Dr. Barrick speaks of. It would be well to know whether the Council has power or whether it would be necessary to approach the Legislature for power in that behalf.

Dr. BROCK—My recollection of the circumstances is that Mr. Osler's opinion was we could not have class legislation, we could not legislate for a class.

Dr. GEIKIE—Mr. President, everybody knows that I have always voted heartily for the annual tax on the profession because it is proper it should be levied, and it is very moderate indeed; but there are circumstances, and one came to my notice the other day, that perhaps may help to show the necessity for doing something; a gentleman when he got his degree I believe in this country went to Britain; and there he remained till from being a mere boy he is now at all events some five and twenty or thirty years old, and he comes back to practice in Toronto, and makes application, and he is told he has to pay the tax for every year during which he was absent—he told me that on the street two or three days ago; I told him I thought he must be wrong. However, I just mention that and if it be correct it shows that something should be done.

The PRESIDENT—in answer to Dr. Sangster's question and also probably what Dr. Brock has said, our solicitor afterwards gave the opinion that the by-law could be varied and under his instruction it was varied by by-law No. 69, which provides for the non-payment of the fees by any members who are unable to practice on account of illness or ill-health or infirmity of old age, so that if the by-law could be varied to give relief to those who are unable to practice on account of infirmity I can see no legal reason why it should not be extended to those who are unable to practice by reason of absence from the country. I also apprehend that the by-law appended to the Prosecution Committee's report, which Dr. Barrick wants to introduce, has been submitted to the Attorney General and he is satisfied it is within the law, and has expressed the wish that the Council should pass the by-law and he will take care it is all right and legal, and will undoubtedly pass the necessary legislation to do so. Is that satisfactory, Dr. Sangster?

Dr. SANGSTER—if you are so clear on that point, if the Attorney General has expressed his belief that the power is vested in the Council to pass a by-law of that kind, I will, with the consent of my seconder, express a desire to withdraw.

The Council granted permission to Dr. Sangster to withdraw his motion.

Dr. BARRICK—In connection with that I will read part of the report. “Regarding the prosecution for non-payment of annual assessment, your Committee had several interviews with the Attorney General of the Province, after which your Committee extended the time which had been given for payment of arrears of assessment, with the result that at the present time, out of some 175 in arrears, 95 have promised to pay the assessment levied, and we would recommend that a further effort be made to collect the balance of arrears; and it was also recommended”—this is what I want to draw attention to—“by the Attorney General that the Medical Council should pass a by-law for the relief of members of the College when absent from the Province, that they may be exempt from the annual assessment. A by-law of this character is now attached to this report for the consideration of your honorable body. With your permission I wish to—

The PRESIDENT—If Dr. Barrick will excuse me, the report of the Prosecutions Committee has not been I believe finally adopted, and it would be better for that report to be adopted and then the by-law could be introduced later on. This matter can come up under the head of consideration of reports.

Moved by Dr. Brock, seconded by Dr. Moore: Whereas the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario has taken every means in its power through its Annual Announcement to enlighten the medical electorate upon all questions that have been discussed in this Council,

And whereas, this Council through its Legislative Committee at a meeting of a special Committee of the Legislature for consideration of the Jessop bill, expressed its willingness that for the purpose of the coming medical election, all practitioners of medicine, whether disqualified or not for non-payment of annual fees, should be allowed to vote.

Therefore it is resolved that this Council, having acceded to this request, wishes to place itself on record as considering that the Ontario Medical Act as now constituted should not be further amended so far as the composition of this Council is concerned.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. BARRICK—With regard to that, it was mentioned yesterday that a suggestion had been made by the Attorney-General that certain questions be appended to the voting papers. Now, as a Council, if there is a wish of that kind—

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—The honorable gentleman will excuse me for interrupting him. He made no suggestion at all. I was there, and the others who were there can corroborate me. What he said was, he would prepare some question; he did not say this Council was to prepare, or give any definite idea at all of any particular instructions or questions. I know I was entirely ignorant, and I mentioned to the members afterwards that it ought to be looked to, what sort of questions the Attorney-General should propose. There was no word or suggestion to this Council to prepare any questions at all.

Dr. HENRY—Why did he enfranchise those delinquents who have not paid up?

Dr. BARRICK—I have been accused of saying the Attorney-General said certain things. I said: It had been said in this Council yesterday that he had said so. Therefore the accusations of the honorable member are not exactly true so far as I am concerned. If this Council has an objection to have attached to the voting papers, questions that might be suggested or approved of by the Attorney-General, it is competent for them to say so; but before any territorial representative could disfranchise his constituents by refusing them the right to vote upon such questions as the highest authority in the Government might wish to submit, that is a responsibility that each one would have to assume for himself.

Dr. BROCK—Might I ask you, have you any communication from the Government of any kind, any questions to submit to this Council, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT—None whatever,

Dr. BROCK—I do not think we have any right to discuss the question at all.

Dr. BARRICK—We have in this resolution expressed our willingness to do a certain thing. It was claimed that all that was said and done there was put in legislation, and the Statutes were read to prove that which everybody knows proves nothing. Suggestions are never put in a Statute book; and had they decided to take a plebiscite on this question, then the Government would have had to assume the expense of taking it. But before the Committee of the House, every one who was there remembers that one side said that a large number of medical men was dissatisfied with the composition of the Council, and another party said that a very small number was. Then as the Government, as every Government has a right to do, and as they have done over and over again upon a vexed question, took a plebiscite of the electorate; it is natural then that in that confusion a suggestion of that kind was very proper; and if we shrink from submitting a question of that kind, it surely shows that we are not altogether free to give our constituents an opportunity of expressing their opinion.

Dr. BRAY—Might I interrupt Dr. Barrick and ask him if anybody has suggested any question or proposed anything? There is nothing before the Council. We have no notification in the Council that such a thing occurred at all. If the Attorney General desired to have that no doubt he would have communicated his wishes to the Council, but we have nothing of the kind and consequently there is nothing before us.

The PRESIDENT—I think the discussion is going a little wide of the resolution. The resolution simply says Whereas the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario has taken every means in its power through its Annual Announcement to enlighten the medical electorate upon all questions that have been discussed in this Council.

And whereas, this Council through its Legislative Committee at the meeting of a Special Committee of the Legislature for consideration of the Jessop bill, expressed its willingness that, for the purpose of the coming Medical election, all practitioners of Medicine, whether disqualified or not for non-payment of annual fees, should be allowed to vote;¹

Therefore it is resolved that this Council, having acceded to this request, wishes to place itself on record as considering that the Ontario Medical Act as now constituted should not be further amended so far as the composition of this Council is concerned. This resolution, as I read it, simply seeks to place this Council on record as to whether they at the present time think the composition of the Council should be changed or not.

Dr. BARRICK—That is not the question.

The PRESIDENT—That is the question before us now.

Dr. BARRICK—The question suggested was not to leave that matter in the hands of this Council, but to have an expression of opinion of the medical practitioners.

The PRESIDENT—But that question is not before us now; the question before us is what is contained in Dr. Brock's motion.

Dr. LANE—Will the question Dr. Barrick speaks of come before the Council?

The PRESIDENT—That will be for you to say; I cannot bring it before this Council.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—What right have you as a territorial representative to send questions to my constituents?

Dr. BARRICK—We have no right, but the Attorney General has the right.

Dr. BRAY—But he has not done so.

Dr. BARRICK—But you all know the Attorney General has had something else to think about.

Would there be any harm in adding to this resolution that the Council expresses its willingness to have attached to the voting papers such questions as may be suggested by the Attorney General or that may be approved of by him, and that the Registrar be instructed to have such attached if there be such.

The PRESIDENT—Is that an amendment?

Dr. BARRICK—I do not want to prolong the discussion. I am but expressing a willingness to carry out his wishes; that is all I ask.

The PRESIDENT—Do you wish to move that as an amendment?

Dr. BARRICK—if you wish it.

Dr. BROCK—I refuse to have that added

Dr. BRAY—That would be a contradiction.

Dr. POWELL—I should like just to ask what the meaning of the mover is with regard to the last clause; does he mean by that that in the opinion of this Council its composition should not be changed, that just now that is the opinion we have at this meeting.

Dr. BROCK—I think the Medical Council has expressed themselves—

Dr. POWELL—That won't prevent the Council expressing another opinion another time; I may not be back here.

The PRESIDENT: It is simply an expression of opinion of this Council.

Dr. ROOME—Will you read the resolution.

The PRESIDENT read the resolution.

Dr. BROCK—This resolution is simply on the line suggested, you may say, by the Attorney General, we acceding to his request, and he did not see fit to go any further. This is simply that we acceded to his request and permitted the Government to have what is stated there.

Dr. HENRY—Why did the Attorney General enfranchise those men? Why was that power given or asked?

Dr. BROCK—I am not in the private counsels of the Government.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—It was through the influence of Dr. Sangster.

Dr. SANGSTER—I see no objection to your putting a resolution of that kind to this Council. Everyone knows inside the Council and outside the Council I think sufficiently, that the majority of the members of this Council are quite satisfied with the present constitution of the Council; but everyone equally knows that there is a large proportion of the profession through the Province that is highly dissatisfied with the constitution of this Council. There is not a territorial man in this Council who has not constituents, and most of them—a large number of constituents—who would condemn the adoption of a resolution of that kind.

Dr. BRAY—They should vote for another man then.

Dr. SANGSTER—The resolution can be discussed on its merits I submit, and, I presume without any doubt, passed by the Council. An opportunity will occur, on the part of those who are dissidents, to give an expression to their feelings when the yeas and nays are called for, which we hope you will permit at the proper time. The question of calling the yeas and nays has been so complicated by the new rules of order that some of us, myself especially, do not know at what particular moment or the exact machinery it is necessary to put in motion in order to get the yeas and nays; but I wish to intimate to you, as president, that we desire emphatically to get the yeas and nays on the vote on that question. There are men in this Council that the profession believe have no right here; there are men in this Council representing dead, defunct bodies; there are men sent here by a constituency of two old men, one of whom elects the other and they have a seat in this Council, and I want to know whether any of the profession through the Province is likely to be satisfied with that condition of things. Provided the yeas and nays are taken so that the vote of those territorial men who know that they have constituents who are heartily opposed to the present constitution of the Council can be taken and recorded, I have nothing further to say on the resolution.

Dr. MOORE—I am sorry I am not in good health, otherwise I should make some lengthened remarks. I just want to say one or two words and I will leave it to the other gentlemen to reply to Dr. Sangster, who said a few minutes ago that the composition of this Council was objected to by a great number of men in this Province. I want to point out to Dr. Sangster and to the Council that nearly every Medical Association in the Province of Ontario stands by this Council; the Ontario Medical Association has endorsed the action of this Council; the Dominion Medical Association has endorsed the action of this Council, and years ago the Ontario Government created this Council, and it to-day endorses the action of this Council, and refused the most horrible Bill that was ever introduced into a Legislature since Ontario became a Province. And more than that, the Dominion Medical Association stands by us, and the Dominion Medical Council to-day stands by us, and therefore the Federal Parliament; and there is not a Parliament to-day in the Dominion of Canada that is not standing by the Ontario Medical Council. We have behind us nine-tenths of the medical men of this Province, as was shown by the last election; and when the next one comes off I am sure we will have practically ten-tenths, and some of those who have been obstructing the work of this Council will be left at home, and it would be just as well for the profession if they were. I am sorry I am not able, or in a fit condition of health, to discuss this any longer, but I will leave it in the hands of men who can do it better than I can.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I just ask, if Dr. Moore is so confident that nine-tenths of the profession is behind the constitution of this Council, why this timidity in submitting a question of the kind required?

Dr. MACDONALD—I would just wish to remind the members present that some of those gentlemen who represent small constituencies here hold their places in the Council by Act of Parliament. I certainly endorse Dr. Brock's motion in every way; it is not a time that we should make changes in the composition of this Council, and I do not think the profession at large and the people generally recognize the good work that has been done by this Council in the years that it has been in existence; and I think if the Council is allowed to go on, that it will improve as it has done in the past, it will improve the tone of the profession throughout the country and be a vast benefit to this country, therefore I have great pleasure in endorsing Dr. Brock's motion.

Dr. BRAY—I did not intend to say anything on this matter, but after the remarks that have been made, I feel it is my duty to do so. I may say that this agitation commenced some eight or nine years ago, and there have been two general elections in the Province since then, and if a large majority (as has been stated here) of the profession objected to the present constitution of the Council, why did not they elect men to carry out their views? At the first election, in 1894, there were five or six men elected here who held those views; in the election of 1898 there were two or three or four. I will not predict what the next election will bring. But if a large majority—those were the words used—of the Medical Electorate of this Province hold those views, why not elect men to represent those views? There are seventeen territorial men elected, independent of the Homeopaths, who are elected generally, too; those seventeen men compose the majority of the Council, and I say that the electorate have it in their own hands and there is no necessity to do anything of that kind at all. If two political parties go to the country, one political party expresses one view and another another; they put those views before the electorate, and the party that is supported and has the majority rules. That applies in every legislative or other body elected by popular vote, and while this is the case there is no necessity for anything further to indicate what the desires of the electorate may be. It has been asked here: Why were those men enfranchised, who had been disfranchised for non-payment of dues? That was a very fair thing to do; I myself feel that it should have been done. It was in order that they might be permitted to vote for the men who would represent their views; that was what it was for, and if they have enough medical men in the Province to say that the composition of this Council (as now constituted) is wrong, elect others, and if they elect other men, that carries it.

Dr. GEIKIE—I would like to say a few words on that point. I am a little delicate in getting up to speak about it because I am amongst those who have been set as targets—

Dr. HENRY—No, you are not.

Dr. GEIKIE—My dear sir, I know what I am saying; it is all right.

—set as fair targets to be fired at with all sorts of, for the most part, blank cartridge, but it has not done so far any great deal of harm, and it is not likely to in the future. Personally I would not care anything about what is taking place in the Council, but as a member of the profession and as one who represents not only the College I have the honor to represent but between 1500 and 1600 graduates (and that is a very large number) that I represent here—

Dr. SANGSTER—Elected?

Dr. GEIKIE—Yes; and I represent them. And they will tell you that if you ask anyone of them. I am not afraid of my own position at all. But I am a member of the profession through, and through, and through; and I heartily support this Council, apart altogether from my membership in it. The results of the elections clearly prove that the profession is at the back of this Council (hear, hear). There is no question about that, it goes without saying. There are some perhaps dissidents, a very euphonious term. I suppose a mosquito would be a dissident to my constituents irrespective of who were there, he could disturb them a great deal; or a wasp getting into a tent holding ever so many people at a garden party could disturb the whole garden party and he would be dissident; he would have no sympathy and not much interest beyond being able to sting so many people, that is all; he would sting all in his power and when he lost his sting—

Dr. SANGSTER—

Dr. GEIKIE—Don't interrupt me, my friend.

Dr. SANGSTER—It is a question—

Dr. GEIKIE—One would think that the Government of Ontario, of which we hear so much, stood as steadily as Mount Stephen or any of those mountains in British Columbia; but who knows but even that Government may have dissidents throughout the Province against it—I think they have, and more or fewer; and if the other party were to come in they would have dissidents; nevertheless the majority must rule and the blessings we have now in connection with the medical profession through the Council are simply infinite in comparison with the hummings, and drummings and stingings which the dissidents, the mosquitos and wasps, bring up now and again, always the same thing *Cauld kail het agen* until from one end of the Province to the other we are just sick of hearing the same sing-song, mosquito's singings, in regard to complaints; for instance, that pitiful little exactation of \$2 a year—it is nothing—not worth a single hum of a mosquito, a dissident; and with regard to other matters—suppose there should be a member here—I do not know the case that my friend has alluded to of two old gentlemen electing one another, but we will imagine another case that we have a corporation composed of two old women and I suppose if one voted for one representative and the other for the other very likely they might have a question as to which had the casting vote and as to who should get in; at all events we will suppose a case of that kind. When then? We might have two people occupying each a chair to which they might not be, considering everything, entitled; but that is a small affair, a very small affair. What was said long ago is true to-day, it is better to bear the little evils, the small trifling evils that would require a microscope to see almost, that we know of, than fly to others that we know nothing about. (Applause.) Somebody would say, That is all nonsense, or it is imagination. But is it? Was it imagination long ago when he had some six or eight or more boards to pass? I do not think it was. Candidates were given the election of passing whichever one they chose and the result was that the Board that could get men through the most readily was the one of course that was most attractive. And just as surely as the dissidents had their way, in three months you would have that sort of thing to a large extent, and in six months to a larger, and in a year to a still larger extent re-established, there is no doubt of it whatever. It is thought by the dissidents a great thing to sweep away educationists from the Council; wouldn't it be a grand thing, a magnificent thing? But what would the public think or what would the stockholders think if the Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal were to speak of sweeping out everybody from the bank who had any practical knowledge of keeping banking accounts and let the Directors go in themselves and do everything? It is all nonsense. While nobody is second to me in respect for the opinion and being guided largely by my excellent friends who come from the territorial divisions—the truth of the matter is we could not do without them and do not want to do without them, they are our fast friends; we stick by them and call each of them here to guide us in many ways. I will ask any one of them and there is not any one of them who has much sense, and there is not any one of them here who has not a great deal of sense, who would not tell you in a moment, we cannot continue the Council without the presence of the medical men. I remember Dr. Sangster long enough to know that he was an enthusiastic advocate, felt that it was absolutely essential that educational bodies should be represented on this Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is stating what he knows to be untrue.

Dr. GEIKIE—Indeed! Well, I am stating what I remember to be absolutely true. Dr. Sangster was professor of chemistry many years ago in Victoria College; the late Dr. Berryman was the respected representative of Victoria College Medical Faculty on the Council for years and years and I never heard a word during all the years, and I was fourteen years in connection—I never heard one word of objection but always support in the direction of the medical educational representatives on the Council, not a single syllable and if Dr. Sangster—

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. The Medical Faculty of which this gentleman speaks became *non est* in 1870 and the Medical Act became in force in 1869; and he talks about fourteen or fifteen years. I want to know what kind of honesty that is?

Dr. GEIKIE—You are right, and you are wrong. I was not thinking of the date. I remember the whole history, all the details perfectly; but what was running in my mind, and that is what made me use the word fourteen, was my fourteen years connection with the Victoria College. I will change it in this way by saying that after the formation of the Council, and I was in the College until it ceased to exist or very nearly so at all events, and Dr. Sangster who was a member of that Faculty at that time had no objections—

Dr. SANGSTER,—

Dr. GEIKIE—Do not interrupt me, doctor. While the truth of the matter is to-day the rule that must obtain in a body like this, that obtains so largely in Britain (I cannot tell you how many college representatives there are on the Council there, but I know there are a very great number indeed) the general profession is most abundantly represented—we are away ahead of them in that respect, and I am proud that we are. Nevertheless the fact that the head body of the profession in Britain sits quietly under a lot of representative educationists shows that they, as we, consider them not to be essential to the being of the Council but certainly essential to the well-being. The educationists and the territorial men must work together in order to bring about anything like perfection; and we really consider that by what we have done during the last few years we are approaching a very high degree of perfection. Our curriculum I am proud of. Our preliminary education I am proud of. The way we work together I am proud of. We cannot help the mosquitoes and wasps singing and humming, but let us go on, and with the profession at our back we have nothing to fear. The Attorney General if things had been of such a nature as to force his attention to the necessity of asking such a question as we have assumed he would have asked. I do not know but what he would have sent a copy to each member of the Council and would have pressed it on him to be considered in his waking hours and dreamed of when he was asleep. But he has done nothing of the kind. We have carried out all he has asked us to do. I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Dr. BRITTON—I do not wish to take up the time of the Council to any extent regarding this matter, but to me and to all of us it is exceedingly important. Perhaps the resolutions and the questions that have been raised in connection with that resolution are of as great consequence to the profession throughout this country as anything that has been introduced during this present session and hence my excuse for prolonging this discussion for a few minutes.

I will have to touch in rather a hurried fashion on some of the remarks that have been made. First, it has been stated by one gentleman present (Dr. Sangster) that the Attorney General insisted upon it that a certain number of questions should be sent out to the profession throughout this province to determine as to what the opinion of the profession at large is concerning the composition of this Council. I do not know what Dr. Sangster's opinion is to-day or what his intentions are; I do not know that he has ever changed his mind from the attitude he assumed in the first instance, that is, when the Defence Association was formed. On that occasion he stated in a circular which was issued, a copy of which no doubt he has in his possession, and if I am not correct he can set me right, that the schools and universities in the first instance secured representation in this Council by fraud and misrepresentation—I have gone into the early history—and in stating that the profession was not consulted he assuredly erred. I must stigmatize as either the outcome of a lack of knowledge or a wilful misstatement, I gave him the benefit of the doubt and thought perhaps it was lack of knowledge. Accordingly I have made enquiries in different directions so as to be sure upon what ground I speak. I might say that some years ago, in this very building, I had a conversation on this subject with the late lamented Dr. Henry H. Wright, than whom there was not a more devoted member of this Council, true to its interests and loyal to its advancement and a man who had put forth every effort within his power to elevate the profession and to give it a high standard amongst the professions of the country. I was told by Dr. Henry H. Wright that he, himself, with others, issued letters and sent these throughout the country to the members of the profession, soliciting from these members their opinion as to the proposed Medical Act constituting this Council as it stands to-day with the exception of the fact that five territorial representatives have been added since. I may say this, that only the day before yesterday I had a conversation with Dr. Uzziel Ogden, concerning the same matter, who assured me that he himself with Dr. Henry H. Wright sent throughout the whole of this country to every medical man whose address he could find a copy of a petition to the Local Legislature asking for the present Medical Act.

Dr. HENRY—That is right.

Dr. BRITTON—My friend, Dr. Henry, corroborates me, I see. Is that doing things in a hole and corner? Or doing things behind the backs of the medical profession? Or keeping them in the dark? Is that deceiving the profession? Is that securing the franchise for the different universities by fraud and misrepresentation? If I were in the place of the gentleman who made that statement I would get up now and say, Gentlemen, I am sorry that I gave publicity to such an infernal lie, and try to get rid of some of the odium attached to it.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I beg to ask you whether that expression is in order.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN—Of course it is in order; it is in order when it is true.

DR. BRITTON—Then I will call it a “heavenly lie.” So much for this question of fraud and misrepresentation.

Next, it has been said by Dr. Sangster—I might say that I am confining my remarks to him or at least I am mentioning his name for two or three reasons; first, because he has been the apostle of this Defence movement; secondly, because, aided by one or two others at the first election when this Defence body was represented here, he burned the midnight oil, and worried, and thought and wrote and worried again; and, I was going to say, perspired all day, writing column after column, to the public press endeavoring to show the terrible grievances the profession were under, attempting to make the people believe that everything was done to the detriment of the profession and to some extent leading to the injury of the public. I say that Dr. Sangster made all these herculean efforts, and notwithstanding all his struggles out of seventeen representatives, how many Defence men came here on a fair election?

DR. BRAY—And no ballot-stuffing charges.

DR. BRITTON—The Defence Association sent six. At every session of this Council Dr. Sangster was heard; had full opportunity of expressing his views, and there is no one in this Council better qualified than Dr. Sangster to give expression to his thoughts. (I admire the ability he possesses and I only wish he could direct that ability in a right path; if he did, what wonders he could accomplish for the profession! I am not speaking ironically, I mean what I say). He had full opportunity session after session to express, discuss these matters, no one interrupted him, and he had full swing. The profession and the public at large have been fully informed by Dr. Sangster as to what his attitude has been and what his contentions were and what the platform of the Defence Association was. During the four years of the continuance of the Council he had these opportunities, and what was the result at the next election? His following or retinue of five was reduced to three. What is it now. I may say, with all sincerity, that I very much regret that his able supporter Dr. McLaughlin is not present; I have met him on several occasions and I know his health is in a very precarious condition. Dr. McLaughlin is a gentleman; he says what he means; and to my mind the chief defect Dr. McLaughlin has is one the possession of which I must myself plead guilty to: namely, that he holds strong convictions, and he holds them with a great deal of tenacity Dr. McLaughlin acting on the conviction that he was right has done the best that he could to advance Dr. Sangster's platform in this matter. Again I say I regret that Dr. McLaughlin is not here. Apart from Dr. McLaughlin I think I might apply to Dr. Sangster the old words of Tom Moore in his ballad, that he is “The last rose of summer left blooming alone.” The result of the next election was that there were only four Defence men returned; and to day I do not believe Dr. Sangster has a solitary man who will stand up and support him through thick and thin in the position he takes; if there is we will hear later on. Now, that brings me to the question of a referendum. Do we need a referendum? How is the will of the people at large determined in all legislative bodies? Is it not by election? Our elections are fair, they are above-board, they are conducted properly and in order. I do not know that any election has ever been protested; I do not know that there has ever been a case of recount—there may have been but there has not been so far as I know. However, I know our elections are conducted fairly and we have perhaps as intelligent and superior an electorate as any that can be found in the Dominion of Canada. Who have we? We have the members of as elevated a profession as stands to-day on the face of the earth. Are they not qualified to think for themselves? Dr. Sangster says no; he says that the representatives of the universities hoodwink the medical men of Ontario so that, not having brains enough to decide for themselves, they are led by the universities to vote against their own interests. In this connection I might say that Dr. Sangster has gone to the extent of appealing to these gentlemen, graduates of universities to throw aside university love—I know what I say. It is only about a year and a half or two years ago (I am not certain as to the date) that there appeared in one of our Medical Journals, a letter from Dr. Sangster in which he said. Why should you be loyal—I cannot give you the exact words, but this is the import—why should you necessarily be loyal to your alma mater? What has your alma mater ever done for you? Well, gentlemen, I did not think there was a graduate of any university in the Province of Ontario or in the Dominion of Canada who would have the assurance to get up and say, Why should one be loyal to his alma mater? And is it necessary that a man must, in order to be loyal to his profession, disclaim his alma mater? I always thought that the term alma mater meant, benign mother. And a very appropriate term it is. Our mothers were gentle and kind when we were not able to take care of ourselves; and so our universities nurtured us and guided our footsteps aright until we were ready and able for the apron strings to be cut and to go out into the world. Is it customary when leaving mother and fireside to turn round and say, We are done with you! you may have brought us into the world and led us by the hand towards manhood's estate, but the apron string is cut; we are independent; we care no more for Alma Mater! She may grow old, or lame, or blind or decrepit, she may be depending on charity or in the care of strangers, but we have nothing more to do with her; we do not profess to be loyal to her any longer, it is not necessary; we must look after our own interests. Perhaps a question, Mr. President, might I be allowed to answer, that was asked a few minutes ago by Dr. Henry. Why was it that the Government enfranchised those who were virtually disfranchised through non-payment of their dues.

DR. HENRY—if there was not some object?

Dr. BRITTON—Yes. This was the object. I might say that there was some private conference between certain members of the Legislature and certain members of the profession before the Attorney General made any such suggestion. The question was asked, whether or not there would be any objection on the part of this Council to enfranchise for the purpose of this election those who had disfranchised themselves through non-payment of their dues? The reply was made, We desire to give the fullest opportunity to the profession at large to express itself by the ballot; then surely Dr. Sangster and those who have supported him can take no exception. I think any that have been disfranchised have been disfranchised since the last election. If I am incorrect I would like to be set right now. That is correct, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT—I think so.

Dr. BRITTON—Therefore, all who have been re-enfranchised had power to vote at the last election. Why should we fear their vote. They gave expression to their views. How many did they send here out of seventeen territorial representatives? They sent four. No member of the profession throughout the country, whether disfranchised or not, will be able to say, I have been treated unfairly. Does that answer, Dr. Henry?

Dr. HENRY—I think so. I thought it was to give those disfranchised an opportunity to vote for the Defence men.

Dr. BRITTON—No, to vote at the coming election. That was the first question brought up at the Committee. I thought it was very generous on our part, at that meeting of the Special Committee, to express willingness that all be empowered to vote. The enfranchisement of members in arrears was the main question that came up at the meeting of the Committee of the Local Legislature dealing with the Jessop bill.

Dr. POWELL—That was in the public committee?

Dr. BRITTON—Most assuredly. And the question of referendum had never been spoken of.

Dr. LANE—Were you at the Committee meeting?

Dr. BRITTON—Yes; I mean the Special Committee of the Local Legislature to deal with the bill.

Dr. LANE—It went through the public press that there was something like a referendum.

Dr. BRITTON—I will come to that directly.

Dr. LANE—if the territorial representatives read that as some of us did, that would be probably the first question asked when we come up for re-election.

Dr. BRITTON—Very true. As I said before, that Committee must have been impressed with the fact that we were generous, for there was no hesitation in agreeing to re-enfranchise all delinquents. No.

What occurred next? Dr. Sangster got up and said: "Mr. Attorney-General, that will be of no service, we cannot have a fair election for the reason that the schools and universities have hitherto interfered with territorial elections; I can personally produce a large number of letters sent to my constituents, directly or indirectly, from the different universities, for the purpose of opposing my election." This brings me back to the old statement that Dr. Sangster has reiterated here so many times, that, in order to effect their sinister purposes, a sufficient number of the weak-kneed territorial men are being led by the nose by the universities and made to vote just as they wish, and as so many puppets in the hands of others they are ready to dance any jig when the string is pulled. I would like Dr. Sangster to elaborate this compliment of his to the profession when he next writes a letter to the public press. He cannot object to so doing, because he has been accustomed hitherto to dilate upon any views he felt like expressing.

Next, he said, "there are great principles at stake,"—he was referring especially at the time, or had been immediately before, to the question of assessment without, as he said, proper representation—"there are matters of principle at stake; and, therefore supposing the Defence men had only a small minority after such an election, they should not be governed by the majority," the views of the minority should be considered. Well, this is about the first time that I have ever known of any legislative assembly from the House of Commons in Great Britain down to the smallest municipal council in Ontario in which the minority refused to be ruled and guided by the majority. I leave it to the Council to determine whether or not his conduct was wise, proper, just, or amicable. The Attorney General said to Dr. Sangster, I am not convinced from anything that I have heard, or from anything that I hear now, that you, Dr. Sangster, or the promoters of this bill in general have more than a small minority of the profession at your back.

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is deliberately stating what he knows to be untrue.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President, I ask you to require the gentleman to withdraw the expression, that I am deliberately stating what I know to be untrue.

Dr. SANGSTER—in reply to Dr. Britton I can only give the reply given by Dr. Britton to a similar request in the past history of this Council, I will refuse to withdraw it.

Parkes

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—He has got to withdraw it.

Dr. SANGSTER—And I say further, it comes ill from Dr. Britton's side to bandy a charge of

lying backwards and forwards, when only three or four years ago he was detected in this Council deliberately falsifying a report, which was re-committed back and he had to submit to the correction of the report.

Dr. BROCK—I shall call for your ruling, Mr. President, under section 6, sub-section 4.

Dr. BRITTON—Pardon me, for a moment, Mr. President, I think it would be quite competent for this Council, whether it be laid down in the rules or not, because the understanding is, and I think it is stated in the Act, that this Council shall always follow parliamentary procedure, to request Dr. Sangster to leave this room when he refuses to take back an unparliamentary expression. However, I would much prefer that the Council allow Dr. Sangster to remain. I have not very much more to say, but I want him to hear every word, in order that he may not be in a position to state that he had no opportunity for reply. If the rule is to be read I will wait for it.

The PRESIDENT—The rule which Dr. Brock called attention to is: “If any member in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules, the presiding officer shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain.”

Dr. HENRY—Just one word. Wasn’t the rule violated a short time ago? I think that the gentleman addressing the Council called Dr. Sangster a liar, or something tantamount to it, and it was allowed to pass. Let us have British fair play. I am not championing Dr. Sangster, but I think this ought to be allowed to pass, because I think both have been guilty of violating the rules of the Council. If the other is allowed to pass, why not let this pass?

Dr. BRITTON—I have already asked that it be allowed to pass, and have given my reason why.

I repeat what I said before, that the Attorney-General said to Dr. Sangster that he was not convinced that there was anything more than a small minority of the profession supporting his bill. He said: When you come back later on, if it should be shown that there is any majority in your favor, or that there are any practitioners supporting a measure of this kind, then we can give it more consideration than at present. This is my recollection of what occurred. Later on, the Attorney-General made use of this remark: “It might be perhaps competent to send out at the time of the election, some questions to be answered by the profession, in order to determine what the feeling of the profession is in the matter.” Now, gentlemen, there was not a member of that Special Committee, so far as I can remember, who made any reference to the remark of the Attorney-General, in the way of endorsement; nor did the Attorney-General say: You shall do thus and so; but we were simply discussing it, I was going to say, in an informal way.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I ask Dr. Britton whether he did not state that the Government would desire to see the question before it was attached to the ballot?

Dr. BRITTON—That is correct; he said that this might possibly be done, and that these questions should be, if it was done, submitted to the Government first before they were sent out. We as medical men remained until all, or nearly all, had addressed the Committee when it was announced that we might retire and the Committee would then proceed to discuss the measure having before them the information which we had given from the one side and the other. It appeared in the public press afterwards that, as Dr. Lane says, instructions were to be given that we were to hold this referendum. That report in the public press was incorrect. I have it from those who were present at the Committee that there was no intention that any such thing should be done. And we have further proof that will satisfy any gentleman here, unless he is determined not to be satisfied that there was no intention on the part of the Committee or on the part of the Attorney General that it should be done, from the fact that no communication has ever come from the Attorney General or the Committee to that effect. That is enough for me; and I think it is quite enough for any rational and reasonable man.

That brings me to the question, why should a referendum be held at all? What reason is there for it? Would it be just that the verdict of the profession should disfranchise the schools? The schools I might say, or one in particular, took the initiative in establishing this Council as it stands to day. For what purpose? Dr. Sangster, on the floor of this house, has affirmed it was through jealousy. He knows well that there were complaints made that some standards were too low and that any jealousy that existed was for the honor and dignity of the profession. Dr. Sangster knows as well as I do, although he has denied it time and again, that the schools sacrificed their rights in order to establish this Council.

I have recently gone through the statutes carefully to make sure of it, and I find nothing but confirmation of the statement that these different institutions in order to secure the present Medical Act sacrificed much; for their degrees were equivalent to a license to practise. This desire for a uniform standard was the motive that actuated such men as Henry H. Wright, our late esteemed brother—father I might say—and our late esteemed Treasurer, one of the best supporters of the Council, a man who time and again put his hand in his pocket and advanced money to help this Council along when it was, figuratively speaking, travelling on its uppers; I might also mention such men as the late Drs. Dickson of Kingston, Clarke of Guelph, Dewar of Port Hope, and Senator Brouse of Brockville, these are amongst the men that helped to found what we have to-day; they laid the foundation of the super-structure we are trying to build to

advance the interests of the profession and at the same time conserve the rights of the public. As I have stated there were petitions sent to the members of the profession ; those petitions were returned and there never was a single letter received taking exception to the facts set out in these petitions, not a solitary letter. Was that taking the profession by surprise, or keeping them in a hole and corner ? Was that deceiving them ? Was that obtaining representation of the universities by fraud and misrepresentation ? I trow not. Here was a solemn compact entered into, fair and above board, between intelligent men having full knowledge of the facts. The universities were accorded representation, firstly because they relinquished the right they had to virtually license men to practise, for the sake of the benefit of the profession at large and the elevation of the standard ; and secondly, because it was a matter of expediency that these institutions should be represented in order that a standard should be set by men who are perhaps a little better qualified than others who are not in close touch with educational bodies. We have a solemn compact honorably formed thirty odd years ago, Is it proper that we should now issue a referendum to one of the parties to this compact to find out whether or not such party thinks that the other should be kicked out.

Gentlemen, I have spoken long enough ; I think I have answered, as fairly as I could at any rate, the questions that have been asked; I have laid the facts before you, and I must not take up the attention of this Council any longer. I have often spoken upon the matter before and perhaps it would be imprudent for me to say another word. (Applause.)

Dr. ROBERTSON—As a territorial representative I cheerfully rise to endorse Dr. Brock's motion. I am of the opinion that it would be unwise in the dying hours of the old Council to change, or endeavor to change, the constitution. If it be the intention of the Government to formulate a question or to formulate questions to be propounded to the electorate, in my opinion it would be better to await their action. We as territorial representatives must either stand or fall by our course in this Council ; and I, as one, am prepared to abide by mine. I have not heard a dissenting voice from my division, and that is the only division for which I am able to speak. Another proof of their fidelity to this Council is that not one of the electors has refused to pay his annual dues (hear, hear) and from what I can learn from the Registrar only three are now in arrears, and they have expressed their willingness to pay. As for myself, during the last four years, I have silently watched the conduct of the members of this Council and I must say that I feel they have always been united for the benefit of the profession at large. (Applause).

Dr. THORNTON—Mr. President and gentlemen, there is perhaps not a motion that could have been made before this Council that I would have listened to with more regret than the present one ; as a member of this Council I am willing to respect the opinion of individuals and the opinion of parties and I have never asked them to respect mine, and for that reason, on this subject, I have kept particularly silent. I know something of the government of the medical profession since before this Council existed and I know that this subject has been one of the most irritating that ever came before the Council, and in my humble judgment the discussion that it has received has never done any good (hear, hear).

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—There is no doubt about that.

Dr. THORNTON—The minute or two that I shall occupy will be used in giving an explanation of my reason for the manner in which I shall vote, if this subject comes to a vote. I think it is the most unfortunate thing that could possibly happen at this session, that this motion was made. Some may say that it should have been made and could not have been avoided, because it is going to give expression of the opinion of this Council on a vital point ; but I do not think that the opinion on that point is at all necessary ; I think our Legislature is quite competent to deal with everything that comes before them without our opinion, that is, on a question of this kind. I know I voted on a question of that kind some years ago and when the matter went up before that Legislature it was treated with contempt, and I respect the Legislature for treating my vote with contempt on that occasion. I have said nothing on this subject before, I have not attended garden parties—not a single one—nor have I been led by any single individual, nor I never will be (hear, hear.) in this Council. I cannot agree with a great deal that has been said on both sides. On one side it is said there have been great sacrifices made by the representatives of the educational bodies. I will not say they have not made sacrifices in the composition of the Council ; I am well aware they were the first body of men that stepped to the front to organize this Council, and I am equally aware that they had as much to gain as they had to lose, and I do not censure them for anything they did in that direction ; but there has been a difference of opinion, and justly a difference of opinion, since that date ; and while I may say it frankly, while I do not agree with the composition of the Council, it is not a matter of rage and tears. I always thought there was a mistake made, but at the same time we are never going to escape that mistake by the discussion and irritation we have had in this Council—it will never do one thing towards it. I am driven on this occasion to state my views to a certain extent, or it might be said I did not give an intelligent vote.

With regard to the composition of this Council I am certainly of opinion that we cannot make motions to tear this Council to pieces, but I will sum this thing up in this one sentence, I hope to live—I do not know that I will—to see the day that in this Council the educational bodies will be allowed to attend to educational matters, and the governing body of the Council will be allowed to attend to the government of the profession. We have a motion made on it and it will cause an irritation to the end of time or until it is remedied. I throw this out because every member

of the Council will remember in the past that I have held my tongue in this matter and what I cannot remedy there is no use occupying your time in discussing points that will give rise to further talk on the subject ; but I will say this, that I think it is an unfortunate thing that this motion came up at this Council. I think that it is not necessary and I think it would be productive of no good whatever, and as such as I could not vote for it because certainly while I would allow every one all the rights I would ask for myself it certainly looks as if some gentlemen who accuse others, or are accused by others, are placing themselves upon the jury of the accused. I can see no good out of that. If I could get a seconder I would move that this motion should be withdrawn.

Dr. CAMPBELL—You cannot move that.

The PRESIDENT—You can move to postpone, or lay on the table, or to consider it this day three weeks.

Dr. THORNTON—I will move that it be postponed, any way to get rid of it the easiest way ; as it is I should have to vote against it. I do not want to shirk it.

Dr. SANGSTER—There is nothing to be gained by postponing it or by laying it on the table. It has occupied a good deal of time in discussion and the better way would be to let it come to a vote and be settled so far as this Council has any power to settle it.

Dr. THORNTON—I would move that the motion lay on the table.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—I have no intention of saying any more than a word. The question has been thoroughly discussed, if it is in order at all, and it has gone so far now and there has been so much said on it that I think I ought to say a word, it is only a word, deprecating the tone of this debate, and that men who are members of a learned and scientific profession and an honourable one should have such an acrimonious discussion as I have listened to on this occasion, and the malignity with which the gentlemen spoke ; first Dr. Sangster introduced this with the venom of a cobradi capello ; he seems to have a fang always ready and pours the distilled poison whenever he fastens that fang in any one. And, gentlemen, look at his beautiful features—did you ever see features that indicate—to get down to the level of this debate—more malignity and more acrimony and less of the milk of human kindness than you see depicted there. If these remarks are out of order I am sorry for it. However as I said, we are all here as members of an honorable profession, appointed here by law and I would ask what right has Dr. Sangster to get up and say that there are men here who should not be here (hear, hear). I say that no man should use such language in this place. If there are men here who should not be here he has his recourse in law. It is not for him to come here and villify people ; and I am sorry he was allowed to villify people and that the chairman did not call him to order, because it is unworthy of this Council, and no one but a low, mean, degraded man could think of uttering such words as he did on the floor of this chamber. I think he should have been stopped at once. What right has he to say that men are here—

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise—

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—Wait a minute, I will be done in a minute—

Dr. SANGSTER—I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether you esteem the language of this gentleman as parliamentary and proper. Personally I have no objection to abuse being heaped upon me by the educational representatives—

The PRESIDENT—You cannot discuss your point of order.

Dr. SANGSTER—By the educational representatives. The profession will know it through the proceedings—

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—I will take it back. It was as a fair retort to the abuse that he has been heaping upon me and others. I do not know whether he meant me, I presumed he did. All I want to say is if he had any reference to me that it is an infamous lie and he has no right to make any such statement as that, that one old woman elects another. That is all. I fling it back at him and I challenge him for the proof.

Dr. SANGSTER—I said nothing of the kind—

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—And I challenge him for the proof.

Dr. SANGSTER—I said nothing of the kind.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—You did. You said one old woman elects another, or two old gentlemen do. It was an offensive remark, and one that should not be made in this Council. I have only to say I came here not at my own request, but I was requested to come here by a body which had a right to send me here. If they had no right then I have no right to be here.

Dr. Sangster assumes that he has the profession at his back. If he has, why didn't they carry something ? He applied to the Legislature to have the constitution of this Council modified, to have it changed and altered ; and he failed. Why should not he let the matter rest and wait until some future occasion when he can renew his attacks.

I hope that no such discussion will ever occur here again, and that men will learn that if any man comes here he comes with a right, and if he has no right here let him be put out ; let him be attacked in a proper way and not have him come here and be abused simply because he happens to represent a college whether it has a teaching faculty or not.

Dr. BROCK—As mover of this resolution I have a right to say a few words. Dr. Thornton, whom I very much respect, and whom we all respect for his forcible manner of putting his case before us, and his temperate manner of doing so, said this is a most unfortunate resolution. I say that this resolution was introduced on purpose to settle this question we hope for some time to come. If Dr. Sangster and the gentlemen who are associated with him will refrain from appealing to the public press, and will take the right course and appeal to the profession, we have no objection to it. And if the profession are at his back he can get whatever he wants from the Legislature. We are here by right, all of us, and as a body of gentlemen who are here by right we should state what our views are on this question. This resolution, I think myself, is satisfactory, and ought to be satisfactory to the whole profession at large, showing that the men who have studied the question up from their point of view will come to the conclusion that the best we can do at the present time is to keep the constitution and the Council we have as representing the profession as a whole. Under these circumstances I do not think it is an unfortunate resolution at all that has been introduced.

Dr. HENRY—Before you put the question, I had better define my position. My feeling is this, that it is absurd that institutions that do not exist, that are dead and buried should send representatives to this Council; and I am also opposed to dual representation. My friend Dr. Britton is the only representative for the University of Toronto and that is what I have been contending is the right way. I do not know how it could be arranged but I think the medical department of every University should be entitled to representation here although we would be sorry to lose some of our friends, if we got legislation in that direction. I think the men on the floor of this Council should be the medical representatives of the institutions and not the arts or divinity men.

Dr. BRITTON—Do you mean by that that you think it would be better that the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto should be represented or the University as a whole?

Dr. HENRY—I mean the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. You represent the Medical Faculty, Dr. Britton?

Dr. BRITTON—No; I represent the University of Toronto. The Medical Faculty has no representative; I represent the whole University of Toronto.

Dr. HENRY—That is right. I would like to see the other universities do the same thing,

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not know whether it is wise for me to say anything. We have talked this matter so long and for so many years it perhaps might be wiser if I said nothing at all; but as one of the representatives of one of the contracting parties at the original formation of this Council let me only say that I deprecate not only the abusive language that has been directed to all those who are in favor of maintaining the original contract but I deprecate strongly any attempt to disturb the contract that was made in good faith years ago (hear, hear). Some of us are old enough to know something about the condition of the medical profession in those days; we do know that it was not the condition that it is in to day; we do know that at that period of time, thirty years ago or more, there were too many gates of admission into the profession; and I think it very much to the credit of the schools of the Province of Ontario that they did take the lead in endeavoring to bring about such an amalgamation of the different licensing bodies that existed at that time as would result in having but one gate of admission and but one standard of education. They did make some sacrifices because they had practically the power of giving a license to practice medicine when they issued their diploma, because while the provincial license came afterwards it came as a matter of course (hear, hear). No Government would have ventured to refuse the license to practice medicine to any man who had received a college diploma at that time or who had received the certificate of the Homeopathic Medical Board any more than His Majesty the King would refuse to endorse a bill passed by both houses of the Imperial Parliament; it would mean a revolution. It could not be done unless there was a majority of the people to sustain it. And no Government would refuse in this country to have honored the certificate of any of the examining bodies unless something was discovered after it had been passed, otherwise the granting of the certificate carried the license. And I do say that those bodies having an independent existence who have surrendered that for the purpose of uniting the profession and elevating the standard and having but one gate of admission deserves some credit for the sacrifice they made. The Homœopathic Board of examiners was approached just as others were approached. They had no use for it; the Medical Council was of no service to them; as a different sect in medicine it was not going to do them any good by coming in; but they realized the fact that it would advance the good of the profession and therefore they acceded to the request that was made. It has been stated in the public press that one of the reasons for the establishment of a Medical Council was that these several examining bodies were guilty of gross dereliction of duty in that they were passing men that were not qualified to pass. I say that as far as the old Homeopathic Board was concerned the statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly inconsistent with the facts. I knew something about the conduct of that board; I know that they did not pass every man who came before them; I know that frequently men, graduates of colleges in good standing, who had passed well, were refused the licence of the Homœopathic Examining Board simply because they did not reach that standard of medical attainment that the Board thought was necessary for this country. I know of one occasion particularly when six men, every one of them graduates of colleges, came before that Board, and only two were passed. I say that they took every possible care to do their work faithfully and well, and I say this for them, too, that their successors have done the same thing;

and when the old Homeopathic Board and the Homeopathic members of the profession gave their consent to the establishment of the Medical Council, they surrendered a great deal in surrendering their independent existence; but they did it in the interests of the profession and because they thought the profession as a whole would be advanced; and their successors have endeavored to follow their example ever since (hear, hear.); and on every occasion in this Council the Homeopathic representatives have stepped to the front in every movement that has been made for the advancement for the standard of education. And I say that a few years ago when the standard was advanced to the position it is in now and a five years' course was adopted, while the college representatives differed, half on one side and half on the other, and while the territorial representatives differed, seven for and five against it, the Homeopathic representatives stood unanimously in favor of advancing the standard of medical education; and the position we hold to-day is very largely due to the views of my colleagues in this body. (Applause.) And I say that any attempt made to break up the old contract should be certainly frowned down by this Council, and I trust it will be frowned down by all honest, fair-minded members of the profession throughout the country. I have no desire to continue the discussion or add to the acrimony of it. A great deal might be said and a great deal has been said, and a great deal of fault has been found and abusive language has been used, and the temptation is strong sometimes to retaliate, but I think it is better to leave it as it is. This resolution is simply the opinion of this Council, that we are not in favor of any immediate change.

Dr. BARRICK—I want to make two points perfectly clear to every member in this Council. In the first place I have the right and the privilege to vote for that resolution as it has been placed before you as I think proper myself from my experience in the Council for the last eight years. I heartily support the resolution that has been proposed by Dr. Brock. On the other hand, I am equally strong in supporting, if such comes up, to allowing the Government through this Council to take a plebiscite upon any question that they wish to submit, and to allow my constituents and each one the privilege of expressing an opinion thereon. Those are the two points I want to make perfectly clear, that I heartily support that resolution, the other is a different matter altogether; one concerns myself, my own individual opinion about this resolution, the other is, I say I would not like to deprive my constituents of the opportunity of expressing an opinion upon such a question as the Attorney-General might wish to have submitted in connection with the election.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. MOORE—I ask for the yeas and nays.

Dr. SANGSTER—I ask for the yeas and nays.

The REGISTRAR, on instructions from the President, took the yeas and nays as follows:—

YEAS—Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Douglas, Emory, Hanly, Henderson, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, Powell, Robertson, Roome, Spankie, Sullivan and Vernon.—20.

NAYS—Drs. Henry, Sangster and Thornton.—3

On motion the Council adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1902.

The Council met at 2 o'clock p.m. in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Emory) in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names:—Drs. Barrick, Brock, Emory, Glasgow, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Lane, Luton, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Thornton and Vernon.

Shortly afterwards Drs. Bray, Britton, Campbell, Douglas, Geikie, Henry, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, Powell, Sullivan, and Thorburn took their seats.

The Registrar read the minutes of the previous meeting which were confirmed as read, and signed by the President.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

None.

RECEPTION OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

None.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. LANE presented a by-law for the appointment of an Executive Committee.

The by-law was read a first time.

On motion the by-law was read a second time and referred to Council in Committee of the Whole ; Dr. Stuart in the chair.

The by-law was read and on motion adopted as read.

On motion the Committee arose and the President resumed the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole adopting the by-law as amended was adopted.

Dr. LANE moved, seconded by Dr. Douglas that the by-law be now read a third time and be signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College. Carried.

The by-law received its third reading as follows :—

BY-LAW No. 110.

To appoint an Executive Committee.

Whereas power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario by authority of the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 176, Clause 15, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted :

That the Executive Committee for the ensuing year shall consist of Dr. Emory, Dr. Robertson and Dr. Roome. Adopted June 26th, 1902.

P. STUART, Chairman Committee of the Whole.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar.

Dr. SANGSTER moved, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the Registrar be requested to make a return of the name and residence of every homeopathic voter in the Province who returned a ballot to him as returning officer for the homeopaths in the last Council elections.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. SANGSTER—The object is to get at the exact number of homeopaths in the Province. There appears to be a wide discrepancy in the statement made by the different parties in that respect. It was stated in the Legislative Committee-room a month or two ago that there were seventy homeopaths in the Province of Ontario who voted. There is not that number on the register, and it is desirable to get an exact and an authoritative statement of just how many homeopaths there are in Ontario. It is for that object I am moving the resolution. I presume the information sought is sought legitimately and it is of a kind that a medical territorial representative may reasonably ask for in the interest of his constituents.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Dr. Sangster's memory is at fault in saying that the statement was made before the Committee of the Legislature that there were seventy homeopaths who voted. The statement was made there that there were seventy or eighty homeopaths, it was not stated how many voted; because there are some who did not vote as homeopaths, some who are not registered and some who do not take the trouble to vote. If this was a question which had any pertinent bearing on the situation I see no reason why the motion should not pass; but I have always held that the question of the number of homeopaths who may be in the Province has nothing to do with the composition of the Council. The original contract was between independent bodies altogether irrespective of their numbers. It makes no difference if there are a dozen homeopaths who take the trouble to vote, that has nothing to do with the original contract which was made and which I hold the profession is in honor bound to maintain. I see no advantage to be gained by getting this information except just to satisfy a little curiosity. I move that the motion lay on the table.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—I second that.

Dr. SANGSTER—Of course the Council can deal with the resolution as it likes. If it is objectionable to give that information, it will be open to surmise that there is some reason why it should not be given. Dr. Campbell says all the homoeopaths in the province did not vote, that there might be twelve. In that case we would have five homoeopaths returned by the small number of twelve. The question is asked by the medical men of the province. I cannot compel the Council to give this information, but I presume we can compel a motion for a return of that kind from the Legislature; but I think it would be better to obtain it from the Council itself.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—I do not think that would be an accurate count of the homœopathic members. There might be a good many who practice homœopathy under the other title. I do not think you could get the exact number. Suppose a homœopath practises and is registered as a regular practitioner, his name would not be in that list, although he is really a homœopath.

Dr. CAMPBELL—A good example of that is found in Dr. Bray's constituency ; one of the most extreme homœopaths in the Province is simply registered as a general practitioner, and he has no vote for the homœopaths at all.

Dr. BRAY—I was just going to make the statement Dr. Campbell has made ; we have a gentleman in Chatham, a very worthy man, a homœopath of the homœopaths, and he is not registered as a homœopath, but he practises homœopathy and he is a good practitioner. I have no doubt there are many others in the same way. I do not know what use it would be to give the number of men that vote at the last election. I think the time has gone by for that. I do not think it is right to ask a man how he voted, or if he did not vote. People can vote as they like. The Government might as well send out to some constituency and ask the number of people that voted in that constituency : but I should not think it was any of their business. I do not know what object the mover has except to satisfy curiosity, we all know his opinion regarding the homeopaths ; I fancy if he wants to find out how many homœopaths are registered the Registrar will furnish that or he might go to the register and get it. I do not think that that is pertinent to the business of the Council at all. If it was pertinent to the business of the Council in any way I would support it, but when it is, as I believe, simply to gratify his curiosity, I do not see that it is the duty of the Council to give it. You can do what you like with the resolution. I only got up to say that all the men practising homœopathy in Ontario are not registered as homeopaths.

Dr. DOUGLAS—if our friend Dr. Sangster will bring in a resolution asking the Registrar to state the number of registered homeopaths on the register I will support a motion of that kind ; that I think would be pertinent to the question and would give us information that would be of some value to anyone who cared to use it. The other information might not be misleading, but very likely would be misleading. I would heartily support the other kind of a resolution but I cannot see the force of supporting a resolution of this kind.

Dr. SANGSTER—I have no objection to change it to ask the number and residences of homeopaths registered in the Province. It will involve writing to the different localities to see whether there are homeopaths there ; but the information I want is the other way.

Dr. POWELL—All you would require is the number registered as homeopaths. If a man is registered as a general practitioner he can do as he pleases.

Dr. SANGSTER—I have nothing to do with those, it is only the registered homeopaths who elect homeopaths.

The PRESIDENT—if Dr. Sangster changes the wording from “Those who voted at the last election” to “Those who are registered and their residences,” this could not be brought down till the next meeting of the Council, if he has to write the motion—

Dr. BROCK—it is a very strange way of asking for information. We already have given information to every member of the profession—the register goes to every doctor in the Province, every one of us ; if we want to satisfy our curiosity we can run over the register and pick them out for ourselves. I do not think the time of the Registrar should be taken up in that, when we might do it for ourselves.

Dr. POWELL—Has the resolution been altered ?

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Sangster has asked permission to alter the motion ; it reads now, “That the Registrar be requested to make a return of the name and residence of every registered practitioner registered as a homeopath on the register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.”

Dr. BRAY—that will be all right , he can get that next session.

Dr. CAMPBELL—if he will make it so that he will call for the number of Homeopathic physicians who are practising as homeopaths in this Province, I am willing to withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT—I think the resolution had better be written in the way you wish it to go : there is a distinct difference in the way Dr. Campbell has just put it and the way Dr. Douglas puts it.

Dr. DOUGLAS—My idea was to arrive at the number of registered homeopathic physicians in the Province.

Dr. MOOREHOUSE—Registered as such.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I presume that we have no right to go behind what is on the face of it, that is really what Dr. Sangster is anxious to ascertain ; but the information as he asked for it in his resolution may be very misleading ; perhaps one-half of them did not vote, and if we were to arrive at a conclusion that there were only twenty homeopaths in the Province when there might be eighty, simply because only twenty voted, and if statistics were based on that in presenting a case to the Legislature, I think that would be very misleading. My idea is, in the remarks I made, if Dr. Sangster would simply qualify his resolution asking for the number of registered Homeopathic Physicians in the Province on the register—

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—Can't any one get a register themselves and count the names?

Dr. SANGSTER—Instead of the word "number" I would prefer the word "name." The only reason the word "residence" was put in there is this, that some years ago a return was made to the Legislature of the number of homoeopaths in the Province; and it was canvassed and enquiries were written to the so-called places of residence, and elicited the fact that there was no homoeopath there, and had not been for some years in some cases. It was with a view to avoid possible error of that kind that the word "residence" was put in the resolution. If the names are given, information of that kind can be obtained outside of the register.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I apologize for speaking more than once, but my objection is that the information that might be gained in this way would be misleading for the simple reason that there are homoeopaths in the country, registered physicians, who are not registered as in the homoeopath class. Whether they vote or do not vote in the territorial election I do not know; but no doubt the effort would be made to impress the Legislature and everybody else with the idea that the number of homoeopathic physicians in the country is very much smaller than it really is, and that is the reason why I am perfectly willing if the return should be sought for it should be a return of the number of homoeopathic physicians in the Province or the number of physicians on the register who are homoeopaths whether registered as homoeopaths or not, otherwise the return would be misleading.

Dr. SANGSTER—That has nothing to do with my question. It is a matter of no moment to the profession if there are five or fifty or five hundred homeopaths who are practising in the Province, unless they are registered as such they have nothing whatever to do with the homoeopathic representatives in this Council. It might become a question afterwards to enquire whether these gentlemen practising as homoeopaths voted in the general elections, but our aim just now is simply to obtain the number and names of the homoeopaths in the Province who are so registered and therefore had the power of voting for homoeopathic members.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I notice that my friend Dr. Vernon is not registered as such but he is practising.

The PRESIDENT put the motion to lay on the table, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. SANGSTER—That means the Council refuses the information asked for.

Dr. POWELL—No, is that really so, is the motion to lay on the table really carried.

The PRESIDENT—I think so. I will call for a standing vote, and you can count them.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The information is already in the register.

The PRESIDENT—The amendment was carried. If any one wishes a standing vote I will be pleased to give it.

Dr. SANGSTER—I call for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT—You cannot call for the yeas and nays except by the request of two members.

Dr. HENRY—While I do not know that I am very anxious to learn about the homoeopaths I will ask for the yeas and nays.

Dr. BROCK—May I move an amendment.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—The yeas and nays are called for.

The PRESIDENT—We will entertain an amendment.

Dr. BROCK—I move in amendment, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that as the information is required for the purpose of objecting to a portion of this Council who are here by constitutional right that this Council refuse to accede to it.

Dr. HENRY—I really have not any desire of that kind whatever; I was merely anxious to know how many homoeopathic men are in the Province.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—You can read the register and see it.

Dr. POWELL—It is only a question of getting the fact in concise form.

Dr. BROCK—You have the information.

Dr. POWELL—I do not want to be bothered running over the register.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—It is foolish and silly to bother the Council with such nonsense.

Dr. CAMPBELL—if there is going to be a lot of trouble I will withdraw the motion.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—My object in seconding this motion is, I think that this is intended for election capital. This is the last session of the Council, we appeal to the country for new representatives and I feel in my mind that Dr. Sangster means that for election capital and I do not think any undue advantage should be taken about this. I am not talking about the justice or injustice of the homoeopaths having such a large representation in the Council, that is not our business now. They have a right here by Act of Parliament, and if any person wishes to alter this they must appeal to the Government. We should not, as a body, put ourselves in any false position. Dr. Campbell has very justly said, that many men are of the homoeopathic persuasion

that are registered as ordinary regular physicians who still practice homoeopathy although registered as regular practitioners. If registered as regular practitioners they have no right to vote for the homoeopaths, because they are as much regular physicians as I am who know no homoeopathy particularly. I seconded Dr. Brock's resolution, not that I have any ill-will against Dr. Sangster or the matter he wishes to work out, but I think it is ill-timed, the method and manner in which he is doing it.

Dr. HANLY—They say we can go to the register to get this information. Is that correct?

Dr. BRAY—Yes, you can get it in the medical register that is published.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The register states in what line of practice each member is.

Dr. HANLY—It has been pointed out that in one particular instance that is not correct; Dr. Vernon is not registered in that as a Homoeopath.

Dr. STUART—I think Dr. Vernon is registered as a Homoeopath. I think if you look on page 236 you will find he is there as a Homoeopath.

Dr. HANLY—I think it is a little unfair that a question of this kind should not be answered.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The register shows: "Vernon, Elias, Hamilton, Member College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario, 1869. Licentiate Medical Board, 1863. Licentiate Homoeopathic Medical Board, 1866. M.D. Jefferson College, Philadelphia, 1851."

Dr. HANLY—That is not conclusive. Members might vote either way.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I was going to say that only shows that he must have the certificate of the Homoeopathic Medical Board; that is not *prima facie* evidence that he is registered on the strength of that certificate at all. The first thing put down is, he is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, 1869. Registered as M.D. Jefferson College, 1851. As a matter of fact, I have no doubt the Registrar has his name on the list as one of those to whom he would send voting papers as a Homoeopathic voter.

Dr. POWELL—Are not all the practitioners of Ontario registered as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Certainly.

Dr. POWELL—That does not show what school at all. They might put something on the register to show what school he belongs to.

Dr. HANLY—I think what Dr. Sangster wants is a list of those who are eligible to send a Homeopathic voting paper to.

Dr. SANGSTER—I was asked to change the wording to state what I am asking for. My motion is: "Dr. Sangster moves, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the Registrar be requested to make a return of the name of every Homoeopath now resident in the Province who is now entitled to vote in the election of the Homoeopathic members of the Council." The word "now" specifies the object. The register is not a reliable criterion as to the number of Homoeopaths now in the Province; some are out of the Province, and some are dead. Of course, by an extended series of letters and correspondence, information could be obtained in a manner, but the Registrar is or ought to be prepared to give it much more easily than anybody else can obtain it.

Dr. BRAY—I do not think there is much exception to that resolution, except that it will entail a lot of work on the Registrar, and the information cannot be got this session of the Council. If you choose to pass the resolution well and good, and the Registrar will bring it in, but it cannot be at this session of the Council. I do not see that the resolution will do any good, but I do not object to it.

Dr. MOORE—What is the object of asking the Registrar to furnish a list of homoeopaths when we have a register and in it we have the very facts set forth by our own officer? Dr. Sangster says some of them are dead. Why not furnish a list of the other school, some of them are dead I am sorry to say, and some may die soon.

Dr. GEIKIE—I object to this motion because I think it is divisive in character; it is calculated to divide and do harm. Why is it asked when we have things running smoothly, when the Act clearly gives certain rights to gentlemen calling themselves homoeopaths, when we have had for many years representatives here, and when there is no friction whatever? They are not seeking to increase their representation at all and the members of the regular profession are not seeking to decrease it, then why under the sun should we be called on for any such return? It is of a divisive character and calculated to do mischief. Carry out the spirit that underlies the motion—this would be my fancy. I have no authority for making the statement I am going to make—and what would be the mix it would end in? Very soon the Homoeopaths, if they are men of spirit, and I have no doubt they are, would walk out of this Council and claim the right, and get the right, for they have only to claim it to get it, of setting up their own board, and then the ante-council days would be up again and chaos would be upon us; because if one of the old boards are established, why not all of them? I support Dr. Brock's amendment.

Dr. LANE—I would ask if it is not necessary to make out a new register every four years ? This register is out four years now, and the very information Dr. Sangster is asking for will appear in the new register at the next session.

Dr. BRAY—Certainly. It is not necessary.

The PRESIDENT put the amendment.

Dr. HENRY—I rise to say I had no objection to the Homoeopathic gentlemen being here ; I think very highly of them and I would be very sorry indeed to have anyone think I had any objection of that kind for a moment. I merely seconded the motion with the intent of finding out how many there were.

Dr. BRITTON—It is a little out of order, but I think a small addition should be made to that amendment, a small clause, if the mover of the amendment will interpolate it ; it is : “ And further, inasmuch as the new register will appear during the present year, the information can be found therein.”

Dr. LANE—That is just what I spoke about.

Dr. BROCK—I am willing it should be so amended.

The PRESIDENT—I think you all understand that. Dr. Brock consents to that.

Dr. POWELL—I feel opposed to this amendment. I do not think we ought to put an amendment imputing motives to a man who moves a resolution in this Council. I have no objection to the whole world knowing how many Homoeopaths are in the Province, and, so far as my opinion goes, it would not make any difference to the rights these gentlemen have no matter how many there are who come to this Council as representatives, and therefore I would strongly oppose any such amendment as that, worded in that way. If, on the other hand, the suggestions that are in that amendment are true and that there is a motive behind this resolution, and that this motive is to gain capital for electioneering purposes between now and next election, in my simple judgment the refusal of this Council to grant this information will be the very thing the gentleman wants.

Dr. BARRICK—Mr. Chairman, if there is anything that grates upon my mind in that resolution, it is imputing motives. In that amendment we have that brought out clearly. All that is asked for in the original amendment is for information. Are we afraid of information ? Are we afraid of facts ? Facts cannot alter things, and surely it seems to me to be a very reasonable thing. There has been upon several occasions a great feeling in this Council as to withholding facts. To my mind it is the very worst thing that can be done. Let us have the facts, as Dr. Powell says. Let us have the facts, it does not matter whether they are a large number or a small number. All that is asked are the facts ; but what I do object to in this amendment, is the imputing of motives.

Dr. BRAY—I have an amendment to the amendment.

Dr. ROOME—You cannot amend the amendment to the amendment.

Dr. BRAY—I understood Dr. Campbell withdrew his amendment.

Dr. ROOME—He has not asked to have it recalled ; let him do so and then we can go on.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Was my amendment seconded ?

The PRESIDENT—I think it was, but I do not recall who seconded it.

Dr. SULLIVAN—I seconded it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Then I ask leave to have it withdrawn.

Dr. SULLIVAN—I have no objection to it being withdrawn, but Dr. Barrick speaking of withholding information is talking nonsense. The information is in the register and any man can take it and write it out. A gentleman who has an animus against these people, well known to have such motives, moves a resolution to have this go through the form of coming through the Registrar. What is that for ? It is to give it a certain power and a certain sanction. I think that should not be encouraged. That information is in the register. The register is the list that we use ; we take the names from it ; there is no other special list. I think it is ridiculous and absurd to bring such a motion before this Council.

Dr. MACDONALD—It seems to me, as our new register will come out in such a short time, absurd that we should go to the extra trouble and expense of having it gone over in that way. It would be far from me to impute motives to any member of this Council, and I think that we could reasonably wait for any further information until the new register comes out. It is plainly stated in the register that we have now, and it will be plainly stated in the new register, exactly the status of every medical man in the College. Therefore I will support the amendment which simply, in my mind, means that we will await the new register.

Dr. BRAY—I move that as the information asked for by Dr. Sangster will be furnished in the new register, Dr. Sangster's motion is unnecessary.

Dr. MACDONALD—I will second that.

Dr. LANE—I will second that.

Dr. DOUGLAS—May I propose a further amendment ? I think this should solve the question and at the same time satisfy Dr. Sangster. I move “ that the Registrar be instructed to sup-

ply the number of registered practitioners who are homoeopaths." That is my idea, and I presume that is what Dr. Sangster wants to get at.

Dr. HENRY—That was my idea.

Dr. DOUGLAS—if we are honest in our intention, we do not want to go any further. I think it is a mistake for us to refuse information. There is no reason why this information should be refused. If it is, I think it will go out to the public perhaps that we are endeavoring to do a little star-chamber business.

Dr. BRAY—When do you expect to get this information?

Br. DOUGLAS—As soon as it is convenient to supply it.

Dr. BRAY—It cannot be done this session,

Dr. DOUGLAS—Never mind that. I am only asking for information.

Dr. MOORE—I do not see that we are refusing to grant information; because we have the information here in our register. Why should we take up the time of our Registrar and the time of this session in asking for something that we have got in our hands, and that the whole profession has got in their hands? The register is sent to every practitioner in this Province.

A gentleman stated here we withheld information; I want to know when, and where, and under what circumstances we ever withheld information from the profession? Every discussion is open and above board; every act of ours is on record. We are in a better position today to defend ourselves than our Provincial Parliament, because they have no hansard, while here is our hansard here for every man to see. All the information asked for in this resolution is in our register, and all a man has to do is to open his eyes, and use his intellect and inform himself.

Dr. GEIKIE—if there should be some information that is not in the present register, would we not be sure to get it in the coming edition.

The PRESIDENT—Certainly.

Dr. GEIKIE—All that is asked for will be provided in the new register.

Dr LANE—That is what I meant when I spoke of the new register. As I understand it, the Registrar when he makes out a new register finds out all about the number of homoeopaths, and Dr. Sangster then will be able to get the information he asks for.

Dr. BROCK—I will withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDENT—if Dr. Douglas wants to enter his amendment, one of the previous motions will have to be withdrawn.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I am sorry that the impression was taken from my words that appears to have been. What I meant was, it would appear like that in our published announcement, and as the new register has to be brought out every four years with the new incoming Council, all the information will be there, and if it is not explicit enough for Dr. Sangster in the present register, I am sure our Registrar will make it plain so that he who runs may read in the new register; therefore I would very heartily coincide with the mover in the withdrawal of that.

Dr. BRAY—That information will be inserted as previously.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I ask the permission of the Council to withdraw my motion in favor of the one Dr. Douglas has proposed.

The Council granted leave to withdraw Dr. Sangster's motion.

Dr. MACDONALD—if the original motion is withdrawn, is it necessary to take up the time of the Council with further discussion?

Dr. SULLIVAN—That settles it entirely.

Dr. BRAY—It is settled; there is nothing to found a motion upon.

The PRESIDENT—There is nothing before the house whatever.

Dr. ROOME—I understood that Dr. Douglas has a motion before the house.

Dr. SANGSTER—That will involve a loss of time, because at the next session of the Council I will give the same notice of motion, and the same thing will come up.

The PRESIDENT—I have to follow the procedure. The motion is withdrawn, and with it go all the amendments.

Dr. HENRY—I understood the motion was to be superceded by another that was on its way to you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT—I do not know that I can do that.

ENQUIRIES.

Dr. ROOME—Would it not be well to authorize our stenographer to wipe off all this discussion we have had to-day, and not fill the book with it?

Dr. MACDONALD moved the Council into Committee of the Whole to consider the by-law for holding the territorial elections.

Council in Committee of the Whole ; Dr. Spankie in the chair.

On motion the following returning officers were named :

No. 6 Division, Dr. C. E. Barnhart, Owen Sound, Ont.

No. 8 Division, Dr. J. Sheahan, St. Catharines, Ont.

On motion the Committee arose. The President resumed the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted as follows :

BY-LAW NO. 107.

By-law to provide for the election of the territorial members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to make by-laws to regulate the time and manner of holding the elections under the provision of the Ontario Medical Act, R.S.O., 1897, C. 176, sec. 6, 56 Vic., C. 27, sec. 2 (1-2), and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. That this by-law shall only apply to the election of territorial representatives of the divisions named in schedule "A," and appended to the amended Medical Act of 1893, and for appointing returning officers for the ensuing elections of territorial representatives to serve in the Medical Council for the time allotted for them, in accordance with the amendments to the Medical Act, as made in 1893, that is to say :

No. 1. For the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, Dr. D. G. Fleming, Chatham, Ont.

No. 2. The Counties of Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, Dr. A. T. Rice, Woodstock, Ont.

No. 3. County of Middlesex, Dr. B. Bayley, London, Ont.

No. 4. Counties of Huron and Perth, Dr. J. M. Shaw, Clinton, Ont.

No. 5. Counties of Waterloo and Wellington, Dr. A. MacKinnon, Guelph, Ont.

No. 6. Counties of Bruce, Grey and Dufferin, Dr. C. E. Barnhart, Owen Sound, Ont.

No. 7. Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Peel, Dr. G. S. Glassco, Hamilton, Ont.

No. 8. Counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and Brant, Dr. J. Sheahan, St. Catharines, Ont.'

No. 9. County of Simcoe ; districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, including Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Dr. J. L. G. McCarthy, Barrie, Ont.

No. 10. The City of Toronto lying east of Yonge Street, Dr. George Bingham, Toronto, Ont.

No. 11. The City of Toronto lying west of Yonge Street, Dr. Thomas Wylie, Toronto, Ont.

No. 12. Counties of Ontario, Victoria and York, exclusive of Toronto, Dr. David Archer, Port Perry, Ont.

No. 13. Counties of Northumberland, Peterboro', Durham and Haliburton, Dr. W. D. Ferris, Cobourg, Ont.

No. 14. Counties of Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox, Dr. J. Sprague, Stirling, Ont.

No. 15. Counties of Frontenac, Addington, Renfrew and Lanark, Dr. John Herald, Kingston Ont.

No. 16. Counties of Leeds, Grenville and Dundas, Dr. A. J. Macauley, Brockville, Ont.

No. 17. Counties of Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, Dr. J. W. Shillington, Ottawa, Ont.

2. That any member of the College presenting himself for election as the representative to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for a territorial division, must receive a nomination of at least 20 (twenty) registered practitioners resident in such division; and that such nomination paper must be in the hands of the returning officer of the division not later than the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the 11th of November, the second Tuesday in November, 1902. In the event of only one candidate receiving such nomination, it shall then be the duty of the returning officer to declare such candidate duly elected, and to notify the Registrar of the College by sending him such declaration in writing.

3. That the Registrar of the College shall send to every registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (excepting only those who are registered as the homeopathic members thereof), a voting paper (in accordance with the residence given on the Register) in form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, and a circular directing the voter to write his or her name as the voter, and his or her place of residence, and the county in which his or her place of residence is situated, and to fill up said voting paper on form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, as directed in circular to be enclosed. The Registrar shall, fifty (50) days before the time for receiving nominations for the elections, which time is the 11th of November, 1902, send a post card to every registered medical practitioner, excepting the homeopathic members, in the Province, in accordance with addresses in hands of Registrar, giving the dates up to which nominations for representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received.

The Registrar shall advertise in the medical journals published in Toronto, during October, the fact that elections for the Medical Council are to be held, stating the time that nominations will be received up till, and the time of holding the election. Also a voting paper shall be sent to every registered medical practitioner entitled to receive the same on the third Tuesday (18th) of November, 1902, and that every member of the College not having received a voting paper on the 18th November, 1902, when a candidate has been properly nominated for their division, shall send by post to the Registrar his name and address, and the Registrar shall forthwith forward a paper to the member so applying. The voter is to be directed in the circular, which is to accompany the voting paper, to send by post or mail the voting paper, properly filled up, giving the name and residence of the person for whom he or she votes, enclosed in an envelope, which shall be forwarded along with the circular and voting paper. The envelope in which the voter is to place his or her voting paper shall have the name and the address of the returning officer appointed to act in the territorial division in which the voter resides.

4. That the Registrar of the College shall mail the voting paper to the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are legally entitled to vote, according to their addresses in the possession of the Registrar on the third Tuesday, the 18th of November, 1902, the postage, etc., all of which is to be paid by the College, and that the Registrar shall forward to any member making application a voting paper for his division after the 18th of November, upon application. That the Registrar shall place a stamp upon each of the enclosed envelopes, which are to be used by the members of the College in sending their voting paper to the returning officer for the division. That the returning officer shall receive the votes sent to him up to the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902.

5. That the returning officer in each division, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902, shall open the envelopes and carefully count and examine the voting papers, and make a record of the entire number of votes cast, together with the declaration of the name of the person and address who has received the greatest number of votes, who shall be declared elected as the representative of the division, and in case two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, the returning officer shall give the casting vote for one of such candidates, which shall decide the election; and then, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902, when the returning officer opens the envelopes he has received and counts the votes, all or any of the candidates in the division, or their agents, may be present, if duly appointed and authorized to act in writing on behalf of any candidate, and see the envelopes opened and the votes counted, and they shall be permitted to examine all voting papers to satisfy themselves as to the voting papers being properly filled up, and that the persons signing the voting papers were duly registered members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of territorial representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

6. The returning officer in each division shall not open any envelopes he may receive as returning officer until the hour of two o'clock p.m., the 2nd of December, 1902, and that the returning officers, respectively, shall seal up and return all the voting papers connected with the election to the Registrar of the College within six (6) days from the time appointed for holding the election, which time is 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902.

That the returning officer shall reject all voting papers that are not properly filled up in accordance with instructions contained in circular which is to be sent with each voting paper.

The returning officer shall return all envelopes received after 2 o'clock p.m., on the 2nd of December, 1902, stamped as returning officer of the division, to the Registrar of the College, unopened and marked "too late."

That the Registrar, on receiving declaration from the returning officer, declaring a candidate has received the largest number of votes in the division, shall forthwith inform the candidate declared elected that he has been chosen to represent said division in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall inform each member so elected of the time and place of the first meeting of the Council after the said election shall have taken place.

7. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend the said meeting of the Council, and to have with him there and then all the papers and documents sent to him by the returning officers, in order that they may be submitted to the Council, and the representatives so named by the returning officers as duly elected shall form the territorial representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

8. It is hereby enacted that the returning officer of each division is to be named by the Council or Executive Committee and appointed by the Council, and in case any returning officer appointed either refuses to act or is incapacitated, that the Registrar shall fill such vacancy by appointing some member of the College residing in the territorial division on recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Council.

That the fee for acting as returning officer shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) for each division.

9. The form of voting paper sent to each member of the College, and the form of circular to be used at election of territorial representatives to the Medical Council is to be the same as that on schedules "A" and "B" appended to this by-law.

SCHEDULE "A."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

VOTING PAPER.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION OFFICE, <i>S. E. Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets.</i>		<i>Election of Territorial Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1902.</i>	
TORONTO.			
The name of the candidate for whom your vote is cast :	Residence of candidate :	I residing at in the County of do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act ; That the signature affixed hereto is my proper hand- writing ; That I have signed no other Voting Paper at this Election ; That I have not voted in any other division at this Election ; That I am a resident of this division in which I now vote ; That this Voting Paper was executed on the day of the date hereof by me.
			Witness my hand this day of A.D. 1902.
			(Signed)

SCHEDULE "B."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Election of Territorial Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1902.

The voting paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully, using ink, and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the returning officer, and mailed in time to reach him not later than 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1902.

Sign your name to voting paper, using ink.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar, C. P. and S., Ont.

Adopted.

Toronto, Ont.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

W. SPANKIE, Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Dr. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Dr. SPANKIE, that the by-law be read a third time, numbered, signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

By law received its third reading.

Dr. BARRICK moved, seconded by Dr. ROOME, that the report of the Committee on Prosecutions be adopted as read.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the report adopted as read, as follows :

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee appointed to deal with infractions of the Medical Act and to instruct the prosecutor, beg leave to report that they have held some six meetings. A number of cases were considered and investigated, the Prosecutor and Registrar being given instructions where necessary in each case. The prosecutor's report, which you will find appended hereto, gives the amount of work accomplished for the year.

2. Your Committee must again call the attention of the Council and members of the profession to the fact that all communications from medical men in the Province regarding contravention of the Medical Act, received by the President, Registrar or Prosecutor, or by any members of the Council or Committee, have been, and always will be, treated confidentially. Several communications have been received calling attention to unregistered practitioners in localities. Some of these have been investigated by the Prosecutor and found to be students under the fifth year curriculum, but in some instances appear to be regularly practising. Several

cases were brought to the attention of your Committee by the Prosecutor, where medical practitioners were said to be shielding men in practice who were not registered, and therefore not qualified; and we think such medical practitioners should be brought before the Discipline Committee, or at least the Discipline Committee should investigate such complaints.

Regarding the prosecution for non-payment of annual assessment, your Committee had several interviews with the Attorney-General of the Province, after which your Committee extended the time which had been given for payment of arrears of assessment, with the result that at the present time, out of some 175 arrears, 95 have promised to pay the assessment levied. And we would recommend that a further effort be made to collect the balance of arrears. It was also recommended by the Attorney-General that the Medical Council should pass a by-law for the relief of members of the College when absent from the Province, that they may be exempt from the annual assessment. A by law of this character is now attached to this report, for the consideration of your honorable body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JAMES THORBURN (Chairman).

Adopted in Council.

(Sgd.) W. J. HUNTER EMORY (President).

Dr. BARRICK moved, seconded by Dr. Macdonald, that the report of the Prosecutor be adopted as read.

The Prosecutor's report was read.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the report adopted as follows:—

PROSECUTOR'S REPORT.

*To the Chairman and Members of Prosecution Committee of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit to you my third annual report *re* prosecutions and investigations of unlicensed practitioners.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
Rev. Dr. Codd.....	Halisburg	Notified to quit practicing; afterwards complied with Act as to registration.
Geo. Edmunds.....	Petrolia	Fined \$25 with option of 30 days in gaol. He quit practicing and sentence not yet imposed.
A. H. Wesley.....	Wallaceburg	Fined \$25 with option of 30 days in gaol Went to gaol,
A. H. Wesley	Wallaceburg	Fined \$50 with option of 30 days in gaol. Went to gaol.
Louisa Martinson	Botany	Warned to cease practicing.
J. Powley	Toronto	Case dismissed.
Mrs J G Kells	Toronto	Case dismissed.
Mrs. E. Caven.....	Toronto	Fined \$20. Fine paid.
G. B. Foster	Toronto	Fined \$25 at Police Court; appealed to Judge McDougall who quashed conviction
Fred. Watts	Walsh	Case dismissed.
Shaw	Jarvis	Left country.
Arthur H. Welch	Stratford	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
Arthur H. Welch	Stratford	Withdrew charge, promised to leave country, which he did.
Arthur H. Welch	Stratford	Withdrew charge, promised to leave country, which he did.
Bruce Gold.....	Goderich	Had left country before my arrival.
Wm. Beatty	Huntsville	Had left country before my arrival.
E. S. Porter	South Mountain.....	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
O. Rochon	Clarence Creek	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
W. W. Parsons	Almonte	No case.
V. Howard	Carleton Place.....	No case.
Sarah A. Davidson	Smiths Falls	No case. (Osteopath).
R. W. Davidson	Smiths Falls	No case.
William Locke	Huntsville	Fine \$60. Fine paid.
William Locke	Huntsville	Fine \$60, Fine paid.
William Locke	Huntsville	Fined \$60. Fine paid.
N. Decort	Mattawa	Left the place the day I arrived.
Louis Gagne.....	Chelmsford	Fined \$25. Fined paid.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
Albert M. Gagnon.....	Sudbury.....	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
J. W. Evans.....	Chapleau	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
Miles Le Clair	Kewatin.....	Fined \$30. Fine paid.
Berth Bacon	Rat Portage	Case dismissed.
John Rogers	Rat Portage	Information laid but could not be found at time and was never brought to trial.
A. McWillie	Fort William.....	Had left country before my arrival.
Constantine Boettger.....	Ottawa.....	Case dismissed.
John Rooth	Poole	Fined \$60 with option of 30 days in gaol. Fine not yet paid over by Magistrate.
Wm. C. Doyle.....	Essex	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
G. DeLacey Fitzgerald	Coboconk	Had left the place before my arrival.
E. H. Ranny	Toronto	Case dismissed.
S. E. Porter	South Mountain	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
W. J. Hoar	Toronto	Fined at Police Court and appealed to Judge McDougall who quashed conviction
M. C. Prust	Toronto	Fined at Police Court and appealed to Judge McDougall who quashed conviction
Charles H. Herman	Welland.....	Fined \$10 with option of 15 days in gaol. Went to gaol.
E. Porter	Powasson.....	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
S. Barbeau	Bonfield	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
O. Rochon	Clarence Creek.....	Fined \$35. Fine paid.
H. C. Jaquith (Osteopath).....	Toronto	Fined \$25 at Police Court ; appealed to Judge McDougall who quashed conviction
Flora A. Frederick (Osteopath).....	Toronto	Case dismissed.
Wm. C. Doyle	Essex	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
S. Burton	South Mountain	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
A. M. Gagnon	Sudbury	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
Wm. Locke	Huntsville	Fined \$100. Fine paid.
J. G. Evans	Winchester	Had left the country.
J. Smith	Sudbury	Fined \$25, Fine paid.
Maud Monet	London	Fined \$15. Fine paid.
J. E. Gagnon	Pembroke	Fined \$25 with option of 30 days in gaol. Penalty not yet enforced.
Wm. C. Doyle	Essex	Case dismissed.
Caota Payne.....	Sarnia	Three informations laid but not yet
Caota Payne.....	Sarnia	tried, he being held on a criminal
Caota Payne.....	Sarnia	charge.
W. H. Wesley	Wallaceburg	Left the country.
Fred. A. Edwards	Baltimore	Fined \$25 with option of 30 days in gaol. Got time to pay fine and left the country
E. A. Findley	Mountain Grove	Fined \$25, Fine paid.
Jos. Adams	Arden	Fined \$25. Fine paid.
Mrs. Smith	Owen Sound	No case.
Charles Jones	Mount Forest	Police Magistrate holds no case.
Mrs. McConnell	Maxville	Case to be attended to.
"Dr." De Alve	Atwood	Left the place before I could attend to complaint.
Mrs. Mannel	Toronto	No case.
C. Dike	Dunville	Fined \$25 with option of 15 days in gaol. Went to gaol.
J. R. Helon	Arden	Fined \$25 with option of 30 days in gaol. Penalty not yet enforced.
Jos. Zehr	Tavistock	Fined \$40. Fine paid.

You will observe, gentlemen, that I have reported on seventy-one cases. I laid fifty-one informations and secured thirty-seven convictions; nine cases were dismissed with costs against me; I withdrew two of the informations, there are three yet to be tried, and one could not be served. After investigation two were warned to cease practising, nine left the country before they could be served, and I found that after making enquiry there was no case against seven of those complained against, and there is one case to be yet investigated.

The following tabulated statement will show at a glance the disposition of the different cases reported.

Informations laid.....	51
Convictions.....	37
Dismissed.....	9
Withdrawn.....	2
Yet to be tried.....	3
Could not be served.....	1
Warned to cease practising.....	2
Left the country before they could be served.....	9
After investigation found there would be no case.....	7.
Cases yet to be attended to.....	1
Total	71

I further beg to report that in compliance with your expressed wishes I visited New Ontario as far as Rat Portage, calling at all the principal places on the way and returning by Sault Ste. Marie. In a number of the places visited I found students employed by regularly qualified physicians, not because they could not get registered men, but that they got the students so much cheaper. I had a number of those students brought before the Magistrate and fined, and I am of the opinion that my trip (which should be taken at least once a year) was of great usefulness to the public generally, and especially to those registered men who are endeavoring to uphold the high qualifications required from gentlemen in the medical profession. There was one registered physician who had a student employed who had no intentions of taking the Ontario Council examinations, and this same gentleman has been complained of, but unless it is your wish that I should give his name I would rather withhold it for another year.

There were quite a number of cases complained of to me that I have not shown in my report as they were all of such a nature that I did not need any investigation to know that they were not covered by the Medical Att, and although this class of quack is generally the worst that can be turned loose upon the community I am powerless to put a stop to his depredations ; I would therefore strongly urge upon the Council to have a short amendment to the Medical Act prepared and put before the Legislature at the proper time, specially covering osteopaths, magnetic healers, etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted. •

CHARLES ROSE,

Prosecutor College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. BARRICK read by-law to give relief to members of the College absent from the Province from paying fees.

By law received its first reading.

Dr. SANGSTER—Do I understand that that by-law is that such physicians have not practised, or that they have not practised in the Province of Ontario.

Dr. BARRICK—There should be that in there to make it clear ; “The members so claiming shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that they have not practised their profession—” ; allow me to add there, “In the Province of Ontario during the year or years for which such fee has been imposed . . . and shall furnish such other evidence as may be required.”

Dr. SANGSTER—I hardly like the force of that last clause. While we have every confidence in our Registrar, to say that the decision of the Registrar shall be final and conclusive would be to shut out all possible appeal to the Council.

Dr. BRAY—That could be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. SANGSTER—All right, as long as it is not lost sight of.

On motion Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the second reading of the by-law ; Dr. Roome in the chair.

Dr. BRITTON—In order to facilitate business I would move that the by-law be considered as a whole without taking it up clause by clause, if that is parliamentary procedure.

Dr. BRAY—There are some amendments that I think will be necessary, at least there is one point. I think in reading it over I heard Dr Barrick say that a person who left the country must notify the Registrar that he was going. I think that might well be left out, because a man going away and not expecting to stay away, might neglect to notify the Registrar. I think that part of it might be left out, and allow him on his return to make an affidavit. I think it is not necessary to notify the Registrar of his removal, but when he comes back let him make an affidavit. Many men might go away and forget about it until it was too late. I think that clause should be left out.

Dr. SANGSTER—While in principle I agree with Dr. Bray, I hardly agree with him in this particular case ; I think if you were to throw upon the person leaving the Province the onus of notifying the Registrar, it would keep the Registrar informed as to the whereabouts of the members of the College ; he must be in doubt in a great many cases whether a man on the register is

in or out of the Province ; at any rate it would not be any great hardship to make that requirement, and if a man neglects it or forgets it, then that is his loss. I certainly think there should be some means of reaching the information as to who are in the Province and who are not.

Dr. BRAY—The only reason I had for it is, I know cases where people have gone away and forgotten or neglected to attend to such a notice, and it is pretty hard to suffer from that neglect. Dr. Sangster's suggestion is a good one, in that it would keep the Registrar informed.

Dr. SANGSTER—If there were any peculiar circumstances, he could appeal to the Council.

Clauses 1 and 2 were read, and on motion adopted as read.

Dr. BARRICK read Clause 3.

Dr. BRAY—The latter part of Clause 3 seems to cover the thing, if a man does neglect under that clause when he does come back, he makes it all right by his affidavit.

Clause 3, on motion, was adopted as read.

Dr. BARRICK read Clause 4, as follows : “The decision of the Registrar upon such an application as to the liability of the applicant for the fee in question, shall be final and conclusive.”

Dr. BRITTON—I quite agree with Dr. Sangster in his opinion regarding that clause. While we can always depend upon our present Registrar, we do not know who we may have sometime as his successor—I hope he will not have a successor for a long time—and I move that this clause be struck out, or else that there be an appeal to the Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—Why not insert the clause and put an addendum to it : “Subject, when necessary, to an appeal to the Council”?

The REGISTRAR—When a man comes to me and wants a certificate, and he is in arrears and disputes how much it is, I must fix it ; let him appeal to the Council afterwards if he likes, but I must fix it at the time. I would suggest that you add the words : “Subject to an appeal to the Council at its next meeting.”

On motion, Clause 4 was amended by adding the words : “Subject to appeal to next meeting of Council,” and adopted as amended.

Dr. BARRICK moved that the by-law as amended be adopted. Carried.

Dr. BARRICK moved that the Committee rise and report the by-law as amended. Carried.

The Committee arose ; the President resumed the chair.

Dr. BARRICK moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted. Carried.

Dr. BARRICK moved, seconded by Dr. Roome, that the by-law be now read a third time, numbered, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

By-LAW No. 111.

Whereas the Medical Council under the authority of Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act, 1893, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario adopted Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act R.S.O., 1887, Chap. 148 and Section 41a amending the same, of an Act passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign. Chapter 26 entitled “An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act.”

1. And whereas by the said Section 6 of the Ontario Medical Amendment Act 1893 the Council have power from time to time to make by-laws,

2. And whereas it is expedient that any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who may not practise in any year in the Province should be relieved of payment of the annual fee for such year ;

Now, therefore, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows :—

The annual fee determined by By-law of the Council under the authority of Section 27 of the Ontario Medical Act, shall not be due and payable by any member of the College who by reason of absence from the Province shall in no way practise Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery in the Province of Ontario during the year for which such annual fee may be imposed, but such member of the College shall notify the Registrar that he is leaving the Province and then notify him on his return. Upon doing this, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to exempt him for the fees imposed for that time. The members so claiming, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that they have not practised their profession in the Province of Ontario during the year or years for which such fee has been imposed, and shall if the Registrar requires it, make a statutory declaration to that effect and furnish such other evidence as may be required.

4. The decision of the Registrar upon such application as to the liability of the applicant for the fee in question shall be final and conclusive, subject to appeal to next meeting of Council.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,

President.

W. F. ROOME,

Chairman Committee of Whole.

[Seal]

None.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.]

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. BRITTON—Under this head I might say that the University of Toronto, and not only the University of Toronto but I am sure the other universities are very anxious that the eight-month session requirements be conformed to the very letter ; and I might also say that the Senate of the University, or a special committee of the Senate, has been appointed for the purpose of waiting on this Council, if necessary, with the object in view of asking this Council to place the spring examinations one week later in order that the full eight months may be covered. I do not know whether it is necessary or not that a by-law should be introduced for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the examinations.

The REGISTRAR—It is necessary to have a by-law.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to get the view of the Council on this matter, because I replied to those gentlemen, that if the matter was brought up here by resolution the Council would probably hear them when it fixed the time of the examination one week later, and it is to save the time of the Council listening to that deputation, and save the time of the deputation that I now bring the matter up.

Dr. ROOME—Send it to the Education Committee.

Dr. BRITTON—With the permission of the Council I would like to move—

Dr. SANGSTER—Wouldn't it be better if that resolution were brought up by the representative when the representatives of the other universities were present ?

Dr. BRITTON—Yes, I am very glad you mentioned that. I do not wish the University of Toronto to arrogate to itself anything.

I give notice of motion that at the next meeting of the Council, I will move that the time for holding the spring examinations be placed one week later than at present in order that the sessions of the Medical Colleges may fully extend over eight months as required by the published regulations of this Council.

The PRESIDENT—Then the Council would have to meet a week later also.

Dr. BRAY—I will give notice of motion of a by-law to fix the date of the Council meeting.

Dr. LANE—I would ask the Council to permit Dr. Brock to take Dr. Williams' place on the Rules and Regulations Committee.

Leave granted.

Dr. SANGSTER—Wouldn't that open a room for a great many motions of the same kind, that when a member of a Committee is absent a new member should be appointed ? It is opening a new line.

Dr. LANE—Then I move that he be added to the Committee.

The PRESIDENT—You cannot add to a Committee ; the by-law gives a specific number. It is carried.

Dr. GLASSCO moved, seconded by Dr. Lane, that the Discipline Committee be authorized to investigate the charges made against Dr. J. M. Conerty, a member of the College referred to in the report of the Discipline Committee. Carried.

Dr. GLASSCO moved, seconded by Dr. Lane, that the Discipline Committee be authorized to investigate the charges made against Dr. Charles A. Jones, a member of the College referred to in the report of the Discipline Committee. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet again on Friday the 27th June, 1902, at 10 o'clock a.m.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 27th, 1902.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m. in accordance with the motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Emory) in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names : Drs. Barrick, Bray, Brock, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Glasgow, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, Robertson, Roome, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Thornton and Vernon.

Shortly afterwards Drs. Campbell, Macdonald, Griffin, Powell, Sullivan and Thorburn took their seats.

The REGISTRAR read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed as read, and signed by the President.

The PRESIDENT—Before proceeding with the order of business, I hold in my hand a cable-gram from the Palace of the Royal Sufferer, which you will be glad to hear read :

"Hunter Emory, Ontario Medical Council, Toronto, Ontario. Many thanks for your telegram, which will be laid before the King. The Queen thanks you for kind sympathy. His Majesty is progressing satisfactorily. Knollys."

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

None.

Dr. SULLIVAN—It occurs to me that I might say a word with reference to the little storm of vituperation yesterday, which seemed to disturb the dead level and monotony of this body. I saw in the newspapers last evening that one of them pays particular attention to me, and I wish to make an explanation. I came here, as I said, to meet a body of honorable gentlemen and I thought when a man entered here that he entered here with proper credentials; if he did not do so, action had a right to be taken. But when he did enter, he was entitled to that respect and to that courtesy which ought to obtain in any deliberative body such as this; I was sorry, therefore, to hear particularly this honorable gentleman opposite—I do not know his constituency—(Dr. Henry) get up and assert, without any reason that I could see, that there were men here who had no right to be here, who did not represent anything; and he not only said that once without any remark, but he repeated it again in a more emphatic manner, and fixed his eye particularly on me.

Dr. HENRY—I withdraw that.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—Well, I thought so. That is all.

Subsequently, Dr. Sangster, whose constituency I do not remember either, made another attack, still worse; and the chairman did not call anyone to order; no honorable gentleman around this assembly called him to order. Therefore I thought that I was forced in self-defence to make the remarks which I did; I did it in perfect self-defence. And I only rise now to say that if I, or anybody else here, occupy a position in any way in doubt, if I thought I was to be treated in the way in which I have been here, I would have hesitated to come. I do not come here to gratify any other than the desire to do what is right and to assist in a profession to which I have given the best years of my life. (Applause.) Therefore I think that in justification to myself, and to explain to the members of this Council, and perhaps it may meet the public eye, or at all events the profession, the causes which led me to make the remarks which I did. I do not think there ought to be any distinction between members here. It would appear that some territorial members think they are made of superior clay; some of them, too, seem to say: I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my mouth, let no dog bark. But I think one is as good as the other here; it is a democratic body, I would say, essentially. And therefore I think there ought to be an end, and I call on you to make an investigation as to the position which every individual holds here, since these attacks have been made and to state whether they are here by right or not. I would also ask you in the future not to allow gentlemen to be attacked here, and to spare them the necessity of defending themselves, sometimes under circumstances more than usually painful to them. That is all I have to say.

Dr. MOORE—Just a word. We are all here by virtue of an Act of Parliament. This Council was established by the Local Legislature of this Province and every gentleman that is here to-day is here by virtue of an Act of Parliament, and there are universities that are not represented here to-day that might be represented and rightfully represented because the Act of Parliament so states. It is not the first time, I want the Hon. Senator Sullivan to know, that we have been attacked; and we have been told by certain members of this body that we have no right here. I have been told that I have no right here because I represent Queen's University, one of the oldest universities of this country, and one of the leading universities of this country; and an attack was made yesterday upon Senator Sullivan—an unwarranted attack—alleging that he had no right here. There was also an attack made upon my friend Dr. Thorburn, who is ill, that he had no right here. I speak not so much for myself, but these were the two honorable gentlemen who have done as much for medical education in this Province as if not more than any other two men. I speak particularly of Dr. Sullivan because he was my teacher in anatomy and surgery and he has been teaching for over forty years and devoting the best years of his life and spending the best energies he had, and is to-day, thank God, able to perform his special work with any other man. When an attack is made upon a man who has done as much as he has for the profession (and not only that but he has been a Senator for over twenty years, acknowledged by the electorate as being a man worthy of the highest position that could be given) it is almost more than we can expect that a man of his character and ability and eloquence should be attacked on the floor of this house, a man who has done so much for the medical profession of his country, and who has done his duty so ably and so well that nobody could take exception to his conduct. I say it is time that this thing had come to an end.

Dr. HENRY—My name was called in question, and I wish to say I regret this discussion of yesterday. As far as I could see there was nothing to be gained by it. We cannot create legislation here, and the discussion to my mind was quite unnecessary, and it was very unfortunate that that resolution was brought in, notwithstanding the fact I still maintain as I did yesterday that there are gentlemen here who, in my opinion, do not represent anything although they have seats here. I have no reference to my friend the Hon. Dr. Sullivan.

Dr. MOORE—Who then?

Dr. HENRY—I am not going to particularize.

Dr. MOORE—You should.

Dr. HENRY—These remarks to me are uncalled for.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—I should have thought so.

Dr. HENRY—if I had been vindictive I could have referred to things not very creditable to the Council.

Dr. MACDONALD—It seems to me that all this ancient history is unnecessary; and it seems to me it is derogatory to the medical profession and really against our best interests that this sort of discussion should go on; and it seems to me, a comparatively new member of the Council, that this is a lot of personal spite and acrimony. I cannot make anything else out of it. I would ask you, Mr. President, if there is anything before us and if not ask you that we proceed with the business at once.

The PRESIDENT—Senator Sullivan rose to a point of privilege, which of course he was entitled to; and the gentlemen who followed followed in explanation of his remarks. I had intended in opening the Council this morning to refer to the matter myself, but over-looked it. No one regrets more than I do the personalities which were indulged in yesterday; I have been criticized as presiding officer for allowing it; in reply to that I have only to say that I must plead guilty to over-indulgence in that direction. The transgression was not all in one particular place; I think in almost every instance the men who objected to the personalities indulged in them themselves, and had I been strict, and hewed to the line, as your presiding officer I certainly would have had to call more than one gentleman to order.

Dr. MACDONALD—Be strict then.

The PRESIDENT—But my predecessors have not done this. I think there has never been a Council since I have been a member, for eight years, at which unparliamentary language has not been used. I had hoped that this session it would have been avoided. All I can do now is to appeal to you, gentlemen, for the balance of this session to avoid treading on dangerous ground. You all know where the danger line lies by this time.

Dr. POWELL—It would be a good thing if it would apply to every session, not alone to this one.

The PRESIDENT—We will now proceed with the reception of the reports of Committees.

THE PRESIDENT—According to the resolution passed at a previous session, the first order of business this morning was to have been the consideration of the Discipline Committee's report *re* Dr. William Forrest. We will now proceed with that order of business.

Dr. BRAY read the report of the Discipline Committee *re* Dr. William Forrest as follows:

REPORT OF DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.

*To the President and Members of the Medical Council of
The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.*

IN THE MATTER of an enquiry directed to be held by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to enquire into the case of William Forrest, a registered medical practitioner, registered under the Ontario Medical Act, and alleged to be liable to have his name erased from the Register of the said College by reason of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee appointed to enquire into the facts *re* the complaint of Charles Rose against William Forrest, that he, the said William Forrest, had been guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, and had thereby rendered himself liable to have his name as a registered medical practitioner erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, beg leave to report as follows:—

1.—Notice of the charges, which form the subject matter of the enquiry to be conducted, and of the day appointed to hear evidence in support of such charges, was served upon the said William Forrest. Your committee duly met in pursuance of such notice, when the said William Forrest appeared in person and was also represented by legal counsel, on the 26th day of July, A.D. 1901, and on the 23rd and 24th days of June, 1902, at the Council Chamber, in the Medical Building, south-east corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, in the City of Toronto, when evidence was taken in support of the complaint, and the said William Forrest testified and called witnesses on his own behalf on the 26th day of July, 1901, and on the 24th day of June, 1902, signed a submission which is returned herewith.

Your Committee returns with this report a transcript of the official stenographer's notes of the evidence and proceedings taken on the said 25th day of July A.D. 1901, and also a copy of the exhibits referred to and filed on the taking of said evidence, and your Committee will file a transcript of the official stenographer's notes of the proceedings taken on the said 24th of June, A.D. 1902, and also a copy of the exhibits referred to and filed on the taking of said proceedings.

Your Committee after hearing and considering such evidence and such submission, has arrived at the following conclusion :—

1. As to the charge which alleges that the said William Forrest has been guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect the particulars of which are as follows :—By acting as doctor or medical adviser for certain persons alleging themselves to be or to represent the Canadian Gunagathon Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario, in the Temple Building at the north-west corner of Bay and Richmond streets, in the said City of Toronto during the year 1901, and particularly in the months of January, February, March, April, May and June of that year, by treating and prescribing certain remedies known as the Gunagathon Remedies to certain persons whose names are unknown, and by examining and treating and prescribing the said remedies for certain persons whose names are unknown, thereby assisting and enabling the said persons so alleging themselves to be or to represent the said Canadian Gunagathon Company, and the said Company to avoid provisions of the Ontario Medical Act (R.S.O. 1897) and by prescribing for all diseases of patients answering the advertisements of the said Company the various remedies sold by or in the name of the said Company, and by assisting the said persons so alleging themselves to be or to represent the said Canadian Gunagathon Company and the said Company in the sale of their said medicines he, the said William Forrest, not knowing the component parts of such medicines, such conduct being disgraceful or infamous conduct in a professional respect ; and generally being guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect in the treatment of persons resorting to said persons so alleging themselves to be or to represent the said Canadian Gunagathon Company, and the said Company in answer to advertisements in the name of the said Canadian Gunagathon Company.

Your Committee finds the charges proven.

2. Your Committee further beg leave to report that they have caused the said William Forrest to be notified to appear before the Council to hear the report of the Committee on Friday, the 27th day of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Toronto this 24th day of June, A.D. 1902.

Signed on behalf of the Discipline Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

(Signed) JNO. L. BRAY, Chairman.

TORONTO, June 24th, 1902.

To the Chairman and Members of the Discipline Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons :

Gentlemen :—

I beg to express regret to your honourable body for having connected myself with the Canadian Gunagathon Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, which, in view of my subsequent experience, I now recognize and acknowledge to have been of such a nature as might properly be determined as coming within the terms of the Statute in such case made and provided.

I undertake and agree not further to offend and ask the Council to suspend action on the report of the Committee so long as I in good faith comply with this my undertaking.

Dated at Toronto this 24th day of June, A.D., 1902.

Witness,

WALTER BARWICK.

(Signed) WM. FORREST.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report be adopted.

Dr. BRAY—These proceedings were commenced last July, and were adjourned till the 23rd of this month, and Dr. Forrest and his counsel were notified and attended before the Committee. It is now for the Council to take such action as it deems best on the report. It has not been customary for the members of the Discipline Committee, unless asked to, to give their views on the matter. I might just say, as a member of the Discipline Committee, that we had quite a lot of trouble with Dr. Forrest last July, but I do not think it was due to Dr. Forrest, so much as to the bad advice that he had received. Dr. Forrest came before the Committee here on last Monday and Tuesday—he is an old gentleman of probably between seventy and eighty years of age ; he is an educated man and should have known better, but circumstances, I believe, forced him to do what he has done. It is in his favor that he went and consulted a solicitor to know if his connection with this Company would bar him from registration here, and he was advised it would not ; so he took precautions in this way. And he says when he found this Company were doing things they should not have done, he resigned. And he submits and throws himself on your charity. As a member of the Committee, and while, as you all know, I strongly deprecate any unprofessional conduct of that kind, at the same time I know that circumstances alter cases ; and

I do really feel sorry for this old gentleman. He has promised to pay what part of the expenses he can, if the Council will suspend sentence, and I think, under the circumstances, that would be the better course to take.

Dr. MOORE—As a member of the Discipline Committee, I agree very fully with what Dr. Bray has said. I think it would be wise in this case to suspend sentence; put him upon his honor and I think he will probably stay in line; and if he does not we can re-open the investigation.

Dr. HENRY—Did Dr. Forrest appear before the Committee early?

Dr. MOORE—Yes.

Dr. HENRY—Why did he not put in his resignation earlier?

Dr. MOORE—Our opinion is that his solicitor would not allow him.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and the report adopted.

TORONTO, June 27th, 1902.

Moved by Dr. Moorhouse, seconded by Dr. Macdonald:

Whereas the Council caused inquiry to be made into the case of William Forrest, Esq., M.D., a registered medical practitioner, alleged to have been guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, and to be liable to have his name erased from the Register therefor;

And whereas the Council has duly ascertained the facts in the case of the said charges against the said William Forrest, by the action and report of the Discipline Committee of the Council, duly appointed under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act;

And whereas the said Committee has reported that the charges are admitted and proved, and the report of the said Committee, and the admission and undertaking of the said William Forrest, and the evidence adduced before them are now before the Council, and the Council has determined to act thereon.

Be it resolved that the report of the Discipline Committee with reference to the conduct of the said William Forrest be adopted; but that in consideration of the admission, submission, undertaking and subjection made by the said William Forrest, and his application to this Council that his name be not struck off the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, but be allowed to remain upon the said Register for the present.

Therefore be it further resolved, upon the facts therein found and adopted by the Council, and in consideration of the admission, submission, undertaking, subjection and application of the said William Forrest, that the name of the said William Forrest, now appearing in the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, remain upon said Register for the present, and that action upon the report of said Discipline Committee be suspended until this Council may see fit to take further action thereon.

(Signed) W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—In moving this resolution which has been drawn up I presume by our solicitor I do it with great pleasure in one way; in another way I do not, because it pains me to see men at this time of life having to resort to such nefarious practises to obtain a livelihood as I have no doubt was the case here. Still I feel that mercy is one of the great attributes of those having power in their hands and I think that the advanced age of Dr. Forrest, the chief person concerned, calls for the exercise of our clemency. I have read the stenographic report of the testimony and the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting of the Discipline Committee this week and I think it is proper and just that we should adopt this resolution.

Dr. MACDONALD—I take pleasure in seconding the resolution. My first feeling, on reading the evidence taken before the Committee was that we had only one course open to us to pursue, and that was to erase the name off the register, but as has been pointed out there are extenuating circumstances and this method suggested of dealing with the case I conceive to be the best, because we have him now bound in honor to walk in the right path; and we have it in our power to inflict punishment afterwards, therefore I take pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The PRESIDENT directed the Registrar to take the yeas and nays.

The REGISTRAR took the yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Drs. Barrick, Bray, Campbell, Emory, Geikie, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moore, Moorhouse, Powell, Robertson, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Sullivan, Thorburn, Thornton, and Vernon—22.

NAYS—None.

Dr. THORBURN presented and read the report of the Property Committee.

Dr. THORBURN—On the whole I think the report is satisfactory. We have not been able to dispose of the building although we have made every effort to do so. Our report suggests that

we should sell it as soon as arrangements can be made, and erect another building to be used only for the purposes of the College.

The report was received.

Dr. CAMPBELL presented the report of the Registration Committee.

The report was received.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

ENQUIRIES.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I have one or two enquiries I would like to make. I would like to obtain from the Registrar, if possible, the number of duly elected members of the College now in arrears of their annual tax, and the total amount of such arrears.

The PRESIDENT—I have spoken to the Registrar on the subject and he tells me he cannot give the amount off hand. Perhaps he can give the number.

Dr. SANGSTER—The number will do.

THE REGISTRAR—There are 175.

DR. SANGSTER—I would like also to know the number of members whose names were erased last year for non-payment of fees, who have since paid up and had their names reinstated in the Register?

THE REGISTRAR—I cannot give you that off hand. I will have to look it up.

Dr. SANGSTER—Can I get it?

THE REGISTRAR—Yes, I can get it for you.

Dr. SANGSTER—I would like also to know the number of those whose names were erased last year whose names still remain erased. Can you give that?

THE REGISTRAR—Yes.

Dr. SANGSTER—Off hand or subsequently?

THE REGISTRAR—Subsequently; I will have to look that up.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Barrick, that the report of the Property Committee as read be adopted. Carried.

The report was adopted as follows:—

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Property beg leave to report that they have inspected the building and found it in a good state of repair.

2. The Chairman has frequently visited the building, but did not find it necessary to call the Committee together during the year. The matter of re-arranging the mortgage on the building was carried out by the Chairman, and I may say that the Canada Life Company gave a renewal of the mortgage for one year, which time will expire on the 1st of November 1902. The conditions of renewal which were the only ones that the Committee could obtain, were precisely the same as the Committee obtained on former occasions when mortgages were renewed.

3. The mortgagors shall pay interest on the sum of \$60,000 at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. computed from the 1st of November, 1901, to the first of November, 1902, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and if the mortgagors shall insure and keep insured against loss by fire, the buildings erected on the premises in the sum of not less than \$25,000, and in other respects observe, perform and keep the agreements and provisos, then the mortgagees shall give time for the principal money of \$60,000 until the 1st day of November 1902. And further, if the mortgagees shall be satisfied that the mortgagors have in good faith used all reasonable effort to sell the said lot and premises at a reasonable price, and have been unable to do so, then the mortgagees will accept interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$ for the extended period, the mortgagees having the sole judgment as to the question of reasonable effort and reasonable price. If the mortgagors accept a price in full of the principal and interest, the mortgagees agree to accept payment thereof before the expiration of such extended term, and to discharge their said mortgagors after such payments being made.

4. Your Committee beg to report that at the last arrangement made, regarding the renewal of the mortgage, the Canada Life practically decided that they would not again extend the mortgage at a less rate than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and asked your Chairman to bring this matter before the Council at its next meeting, which I now submit to you.

5. The Chairman instructed the Registrar to make every effort to dispose of the building, which has been done, so that the College can properly claim the reduced rate of interest with the Canada Life. It will be necessary, therefore, for your honorable body to again direct your Property Committee, giving them power to re arrange the mortgage on the premises in the event of its not being disposed off, on the most favorable terms that can be secured. This will require to be done on or before the 1st of November, 1902.

6. I am pleased to be able to state that the revenue for the year's rentals amount to \$3,969, which is an increase of a little over \$100 upon last year's rental. It is also gratifying to report that there is only one vacant office in the building at the present time. This does not, of course, take into account any allowance for the portion of the building used by the College.

7. I must also bring to your attention the fact that the Assessment Commissioner of the City of Toronto has assessed the whole building against the College. For years the College has only paid taxes on that portion of the building not in use for their own purposes, as some years ago it was settled that the portion of the building used for College purposes, was exempt under the Act regarding Colleges and educational institutions. The Assessment Commissioner of the City of Toronto, however, takes a different view and has assessed the whole building to the College. This your Committee refuse to pay, and we now ask your direction regarding the settlement of the same. As it is a legal question, we would suggest that we be authorized to consult the Solicitor as to having the matter finally settled.

8. As the elevator insurance will expire this summer, we would ask your direction as to the renewal of the same, giving us power to do so at the most reasonable rate that can be obtained.

9. The supplies for the building, such as fuel, etc., have been as usual, purchased after getting tenders for the same. All matters of repair connected with the building have been done by tender where any money has been spent. Tenders being now in the hands of the Registrar.

10. Your Committee are of opinion that it would be wise to dispose of this property as soon as a fair offer is made, with the object in view of purchasing a less expensive site and erecting thereon a suitable building exclusively for the requirements of the College.

11. Your Committee would further recommend that the South-western portion of the Examination Hall be shut off by moveable and inexpensive partitions; and that the Ontario Medical Library Association be allowed the use of such portion instead of their present rooms, at the nominal rental of one dollar per annum. This would increase our revenue considerably by the rental of the offices now occupied by the Association.

12. Attached to this report you will find the report of the caretaker of the building, as well as the elevator inspection and boiler inspection reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JAMES THORBURN, Chairman.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

INSPECTION REPORT.

R. A. PYNE, Esq., M.D.,

College of Physicians and S., Toronto.

From

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada.

TORONTO, 28th Jan'y, 1902.

We beg to inform you that the No. 2 Steam Boiler insured under Policy No. 2715, was inspected with steam on on the 23rd inst., and, as far as could be ascertained, found in the following condition.

No. 2 had steam at about 2 lbs. pressure.

Safety valve, water gauges, &c, all in order. Boiler sound and tight. The arch plate over furnace mouth is so much burnt that it should be taken out and a new one put in.

No. 1 was at rest.

(Signed) : GEO. C. ROBB,

Chief Engineer.

THE TURNBULL & RUSSELL Co.

Turnbull Elevator Works.

TORONTO, Ontario.

Report of Inspection of 1 Passenger Elevator for Medical Council, situated at Medical Bldg., Bay and Richmond Streets.

Car or Platform	O. K.
Safety Mechanism	O. K.
Operating Apparatus and Cable	O. K.
Hoisting and Counterweight Cables :—Hoisting shews signs of wear but perfectly safe.	
Well Way ; Car and Counterweight Slides	O. K.
Top Wheels, Bearings and Supports	O. K.
Automatic Stops	O. K.
Keys, Set Screws and Bearings	O. K.
Lighting in Car, Announcer and Cable Connections	O. K.
Doors, Gates or Other Guards to well-way	O. K.
Cylinders, Piping	O. K.
Valves	O. K.
Is there an Inspection Sign in Car	No.
Are Warning Notices posted on or near Elevator	

REMARKS.

I have carefully examined this Elevator and find it in good running order, the hoisting cables shew signs of wear but are perfectly safe.

Date of Inspection, June 1st, 1902.

(Signed) JOHN RUSSELL, Inspector.

To the Chairman and Members of the Property Committee :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit my third annual report, re Medical Council Building. I am pleased to be able to inform you that all the offices, with the exception of one small one on the fourth floor, are rented. I had all the necessary repairs attended to, and you will find the building in first-class shape. I have had the boilers inspected as usual and the Inspector's report will speak for itself.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) CHARLES ROSE.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole, to consider the report of the Registration Committee. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole ; Dr. Powell in the chair.

Clauses 1 to 9 inclusive of the report were read, and on motion adopted as read.

Dr. CAMPBELL read clause 10 of the report and moved its adoption.

Dr. SANGSTER—I cannot allow that to be adopted without protest. No one appreciates the Honorable Minister and the work he has done for the profession better than I do. If I considered it was within the province of this Council to confer honorary degrees at all of that kind, I would hold up both hands for it ; but I have serious doubts if the Council is wise in establishing such a precedent, and I have very grave doubts whether they have any power to grant the claim that is made. The functions of the Council are strictly laid down by the Act, and I have no doubt that if legal opinion be invoked before or after the act, the Councill will be told that they transcended their powers in the action they propose, I conceive that the Minister would hardly thank you for placing him in the dubious position of accepting an honor that we have no power to confer ; and while I have no desire to stand in the way of any mark of our esteem being conferred upon that gentleman that is in our power to give, I wish to reiterate my opinion that the solicitor's opinion should have been invoked before the proposed action was taken ; or, if our solicitor is not present, other legal opinion could have been invoked on that point. I know that I shall probably stand alone in my objection ; and my objection is not to the conferring of this honor upon the individual in question, because I believe that if any man deserves that honor, or any honor that we or his country can confer on him, it is the Honorable Minister of Militia ; but I repeat that I doubt whether this Council has the power, or any power, to take the action proposed.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared Clause 10 adopted as read.

Dr. CAMPBELL read Clause 11 and moved its adoption. Carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved that the Committee rise and report the adoption of the report. Carried.

The Committee arose ; the President resumed the chair.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN :—Your Registration Committee having considered the various matters referred to them, beg to report the following recommendation to each case :—

1. That J. H. Kidd, asking to be registered as a matriculate be informed that he must comply with the regulations.

2. That Anna Aykroyd, asking to be registered as a matriculate, be informed that she must comply with the regulations of the Council.

3. That Chas. Shaughnessy, asking to be registered as a matriculate be informed that he must comply with the regulations of the Council.

4. That Rev. E. G. Smith be allowed to matriculate and to come up for all professional examinations, on passing which, he shall be registered as a practitioner.

5. That W. T. Kergin, M.D., asking to be registered as a matriculate, be allowed to register, dated 1897, it being certified by the Registrar of the Educational Council of Ontario that his qualifications are accepted pro tanto as a first year course in Arts.

6. That A. H. Spohn be allowed to matriculate, it being certified by the Minister of Education that his qualifications are equivalent to those required.

7. That C. M. Stratton be allowed to matriculate, dating 1898.

8. That Rev. R. J. Carson be allowed to matriculate, dating September, 1901.

9. A number of applications have been received from medical students and practitioners serving in South Africa asking the same privileges accorded by this Council on past years. Your Committee recommend that on presenting to the Registrar satisfactory evidence of service in South Africa in any of the Canadian forces during the late war, and on payment of the necessary fees, the following gentlemen be allowed any examinations which they might have taken but for such absence, or on account of such service, viz :

J. A. Crosier, B.A., M.D. A. R. Farrell, M.D. A. E. Burrows. Chas. A. Barnes.

J. K. Nevin, M.B. J. Gunn. Jas. Henderson. E. Latta.

10. That, following the precedent established by previous action of this Council, the Hon. Sir Frederick Borden, M.D., Minister of Militia, on account of eminent services rendered to Canada and the Empire in the late South African war, be placed on the Medical Register of Ontario, without payment of the usual examination fees.

11. In reference to the application of H. E. Shephard, whose name was stricken from the Register by the Council in the session of 1901, and who now applies for reinstatement, your Committee can find no reason for recommending the Council to reverse its action of last year. Your Committee would further suggest that on application for re-instatement on the register, a necessary preliminary to the consideration of any case should be the payment by the applicant of all indebtedness to the Council.

Adopted.

(Signed) W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. BRITTON—This is a matter that I think we can dispose of in a very few minutes. Yesterday I gave notice that I would move to-day that the Council examinations be placed one week later in order to enable the University of Toronto to complete its eight months' session in accordance with the requirements of the Council. When I gave notice of this motion Dr. Sangster called my attention to the fact, which I had overlooked myself, that representatives of the other universities were not present, and it might be wise to defer it until there would be either a conference with them or they would have an opportunity of discussing the matter in Council. This morning I have spoken to the other representatives, Drs. Moorhouse, Geikie, Moore and Sullivan, and they have expressed their willingness.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I take very great pleasure in seconding that motion. Although I second this motion I am not heartily in sympathy with it because I think this difficulty might be got over in other ways similar to those adopted by us in London. There we have started our College work on the 15th September, and that gives us ample time; and I would suggest, although I will support this motion for the present in deference to Dr. Britton's wish, that in future, Dr. Britton, as representative of Toronto University Medical Teaching Staff, would set forth the advisability of starting their teaching period one or two weeks earlier, whatever time they want, and allowing us to have our examinations earlier and allowing the Council also to meet at an earlier date. I remember, two years ago, when we met in July, I was nearly roasted to death. This is an extremely hot chamber, and on a hot day it is not a comfortable place to do business in, especially when people are in an unpleasant mood, as they sometimes are.

Dr. GEIKIE—I am of the same opinion as Dr. Moorhouse. I hope in the future that every precaution may be taken, as we, in our university, take the precaution, to begin before September is over, and we try to shorten the holidays, and we fill up. I am perfectly certain (it may be a few days short) practically as good and conscientious an eight months work as it is possible to put in. I hope, notwithstanding this, that the Council will not be a week later in meeting. Will it be, Mr. Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR—Yes.

Dr. BROCK—Is there any correspondence about this subject which would be useful to the Council in considering the question?

THE REGISTRAR—It is the general feeling of the Examiners that they would like more time than they had even this year, but I have no correspondence on the subject. It was expressed to me by almost every Examiner that they did not get enough time on the papers.

Dr. BROCK—Have you any communications from any person representing a university?

THE REGISTRAR—No.

Dr. MOORE—I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the generous remarks of my friend, Dr. Moorhouse; and I assure you Queen's University will fall into line and be satisfied with the arrangement if it is made. Regarding the question asked by Dr. Brock, one of the Examiners of the Council resides in Brockville, and I know he had to read almost night and day, and he had not all the papers read before he had to come up to the oral—he had to finish them afterwards; and he complained bitterly to me that the time was too short. There is no question about it, we will have to sit a week later, even if we have to go into July.

Dr. GEIKIE—Understand, we will fall into line this year, but we hope a change will be made by the Toronto University and that it will not be late again.

Dr. BRITTON—I am asking this as a favor, and am therefore exceedingly delighted and very grateful to my friends who have spoken in so kindly a way concerning this request of mine. As I said yesterday, the Senate of the University of Toronto had appointed a committee for the purpose of coming down to interview this Council, in case permission should be granted for that purpose, urging reasons why the University might fairly ask for this concession. My reply to them was that I thought probably there would be no occasion for the committee to take up the time of the Council, as I trusted that the concession would be granted. If the feeling of the Council is contra, I would like the matter to be deferred, to give me an opportunity of moving that a committee of the Senate be granted a hearing, but from what has been said, I hope the resolution will pass.

The **PRESIDENT** put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. BRITTON—I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen. Is it in order now for me to introduce the by-law?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes.

Dr. BRITTON moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the by-law to fix the time, manner and places for holding examinations and appointing examiners of 1902-3 be now read a first time. Carried.

The by-law was read a first time.

On motion, the by-law was read a second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole; Dr. Moorhouse in the chair.

Dr. BRITTON read the by-law and moved that the by-law be adopted as read. Carried.

Dr. BRITTON moved that the Committee rise and report the by-law as adopted. Carried.

The Committee arose; the President resumed the chair.

Dr. BRITTON moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted. Carried.

Dr. BRITTON moved, seconded by Dr. Spankie, that the by law be read a third time, passed, signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

By-Law No. 112.

By-Law to fix the Time, Manner and Places for holding Examinations and appointing Examiners.

Whereas, power has been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, under the Ontario Medical Act, to make by-laws, be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

That a fall examination be held in the College Building, in the City of Toronto, on the third Tuesday in November, 1902; and it is further enacted that examinations be conducted in the College Building in Toronto, and in the City Hall, in the city of Kingston, on the fourth Tuesday

in May, 1903, in the manner and form prescribed in the Annual Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the examiners for the same be as follows:

- Dr. H. B. ANDERSON, Toronto, Ont. Anatomy, Descriptive.
 Dr. W. G. ANGLIN, Kingston, Ont. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
 Dr. R. N. HORTON, Brockville, Ont. { Midwifery, Operative and other than Operative
and Puerperal Diseases.
 Dr. A. PRIMROSE, Toronto, Ont. Physiology and Histology.
 Dr. J. OLSTEAD, Hamilton, Ont. Surgery, Operative and other than Operative.
 Dr. W. GUNN, Clinton, Ont. Medical and Surgical Anatomy.
 Dr. G. CHAMBERS, Toronto, Ont. Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical and Toxicology.
 Dr. J. W. SCHOOLEY, Welland, Ont. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
 Dr. OGDEN JONES, Toronto, Ont. Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.
 Dr. R. FERGUSON, London, Ont. { Assistant Examiner to the Examiner on Sur-
gery, Diseases of Women.
 Dr. A. HAIG, Kingston, Ont. { 1st Assistant Examiner to Examiner on Medi-
cine, Diseases of Children.
 Dr. G. H. FIELD, Cobourg, Ont. { 2nd Assistant to the Examiner on Medicine,
Pathology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology.
 Dr. A. E. WICKENS, Hamilton, Ont. Homœopathic Examiner.

(Signed) W. H. MOORHOUSE, Chairman Com. of the Whole.

Adopted in Council.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, 27th OF JUNE, 1902.

The Council met at 2 o'clock p.m. in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Emory) in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names: Drs. Barrick, Bray, Douglas, Emory, Geikie, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Moorhouse, Robertson, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Thornton and Vernon.

Shortly afterwards Drs. Brock, Campbell, Macdonald, Moore, Powell, Roome and Sullivan took their seats.

The REGISTRAR read the minutes of the previous meeting which were confirmed as read and signed by the President.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Communications were read by the Registrar and referred to Committees.

RECEPTIONS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Dr. ROOME presented the report of the Special Committee re Dominion Registration.

The report was received.

Dr. DOUGLAS presented the report of the Committee on Complaints.

The report was received.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

None.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. Lane, that the by-law for the appointment of the Discipline Committee be now read a first time. Carried.

The by-law received its first reading.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. Lane, that the by-law be now read a second time and that the Council go into Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole ; Dr. Macdonald in the chair.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were read, and on motion, were adopted as read.

Dr. DOUGLAS read clause 4 of the by-law and moved that the first blank be filled with the name of Dr. Bray, of Chatham. Carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved that the second blank be filled with the name of Dr. V. H. Moore, of Brockville.

Dr. SANGSTER—I dissent from the appointment of Dr. Moore on that Committee. I have always claimed that delinquent members of the profession should be tried by their peers, by the elective members of the Council. I have no personal animosity to Dr. Moore in the matter ; I have no doubt he makes an admirable member of the Committee, but I do not approve of the appointment of a university member to that position. I know I shall be overruled, but consistent with my past course I have no course open to me but to make that contention.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you make that as a protest, or as an amendment ?

Dr. SANGSTER—Just as a protest.

Dr. HENRY—I thought there were only three on that Committee.

The CHAIRMAN—The law provides for five on that Committee. Heretofore it has been three, but there were five members before.

Dr. HENRY—I think it would be wise to move in the other direction, and cut down the number ; let Drs. Moore and Bray manage that thing themselves. It is like a coroner's position.

The CHAIRMAN—I might remind you that according to the constitution we cannot have less than three or more than five. Suppose one of the three were ill or unable to attend through some pressing business that could not be avoided, it might be well to have four on the Committee. However, that is for the Council to decide.

Dr. DOUGLAS—That is just the position that I took in drawing up this by-law, that in case any member of this Committee should be ill or otherwise prevented from acting in his capacity as one of the members of the Discipline Committee. Shall, then, the work of the Discipline Committee be delayed for perhaps a whole year ? If so, matters that should be investigated would be left over for the following year because we did not take the precaution to have a fourth name, and make this Committee one of four instead of three, so that the work could go on as it always has. This is only a matter of precaution, and three could form a quorum. It is not necessary that four should be present, but I think it is a wise provision. Unfortunately, and the Council regret very much, Dr. Moore's health for some time has not been what the Council would like to see it ; it has placed him at a good deal of inconvenience at times, and sometimes he has undertaken the work when his health demanded properly that he should not. Under these circumstances I think it is only charitable, to say the least, when we are looking for nothing further at all, to add one more name. I therefore adhere to my motion to leave it to the Council to decide whether the Committee should consist of three or four. My proposed by-law provides for four, three to form a quorum and to do business, and the fourth an alternative if required.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion that the second blank be filled with the name of Dr. V. H. Moore, of Brockville, and, on a vote having been taken declared it carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved that the third blank be filled with the name of Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, of London, Ont. Carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved that the fourth blank be filled with the name of Dr. A. A. Macdonald.

Dr. MOORE—Would you permit me to say a word ? I thank Dr. Macdonald as well as Dr. Douglas for their kindly expressions, and I thank the Council for their kindly feeling towards me. It is true, as has been said, I am not in good health, and I am delighted to know that you are adding another member to the Committee. It is not necessary that the four members should always be present, and if an investigation is to be held in the western part of the Province, it will cost this Council less for Dr. Macdonald to attend, and I can remain at home ; the duties will then be discharged fully as well as if I were there, because, as you all know, Dr. Macdonald is a man of eminent ability. I thank you again, and thank the mover of the by-law for his kindly remarks, and the Council for their generosity in once more placing me upon the Committee.

Dr. HENRY—if I had had the information before I would not have spoken ; but I am pleased with the information I have received. I am satisfied that the Council could not have placed better men in the position.

Dr. BRAY—It is true we should have a fourth member of this Committee. On one occasion we had an important meeting in Toronto when Mr. Walter Cassels, K.C., was conducting the defence and he did everything in his power to make it as easy as possible, but I was unable and really not fit to attend the meeting at all ; Mr. Cassels showed the greatest consideration to me and I felt then it was very proper we should have a fourth member of that Committee. Dr. Moore, than whom there is no more honorable or straightforward or better member of the Committee, has attended I know myself when he was really unable to attend, and I am very glad the mover has thought of adding another member, and I hope the Council will accept it and I know of no one I would rather see on that Committee than Dr. Macdonald.

Dr. HENRY—I withdrew my objection. I have no objection, I withdrew it as soon as I got the information.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion that the fourth blank be filled in with the name of Dr. A. A. Macdonald of Toronto, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved that the Committee rise and report the by-law as passed in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The Committee arose; the President resumed the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. Lane, that the by-law be now read a third time and finally passed, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Carried.

The by-law received its first reading as follows:—

BY-LAW No. 113.

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by sub-section 2 of section 35 of the Ontario Medical Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 176, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. The committee appointed under the provisions and for the purposes of the said sub-section, shall consist of four members, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The said committee shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

3. The committee under said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

4. Dr. J. L. Bray (Chatham, Ont.), Dr. V. H. Moore (Brockville, Ont.), Dr. Cl. T. Campbell (London, Ont.), and Dr. A. A. Macdonald, (Toronto, Ont.), are hereby appointed the committee for the purposes of said section.

Read 3rd time and passed.

ALBERT A. MACDONALD,
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the by-law for fixing the time for holding the annual session of the Council be read a first time. Carried.

The by-law received its first reading.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the by-law be read a second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole; Dr. Luton in the chair.

Dr. BRAY moved that the by-law be read a second time. Carried.

By-law received its second reading.

Dr. BRAY moved that the by-law as read be adopted. Carried.

Dr. BRAY moved that the Committee rise and report the by-law as adopted.

Dr. BROCK—Does that allow for the fifteen days for the Examiners to put in their papers?

Dr. BRAY—Yes; it allows seven days more than we had this year.

Dr. POWELL—Is there any object in the Council meeting so soon after the examinations? Is there any reason why we should meet at that time of the year at all?

The CHAIRMAN—I know of no other reason than that students of course having passed their examinations are anxious to know at the earliest possible moment what the results have been.

Dr. POWELL—That cannot be arranged for until this Council meets.

Dr. GEIKIE—Does not the Executive Committee arrange that?

Dr. EMORY—In the fall there is no Council meeting and the results are announced; the Executive Committee announces the results.

Dr. GEIKIE—How would it do to have the meeting of the Council in September and then it would be somewhat bearable. July is simply roasting. If the Executive Committee can receive the report and act on it, why need we meet in July?

Dr. DOUGLAS—September is as bad. Why not make it October?

Dr. BRAY—Then it interferes with the examinations.

Dr. DOUGLAS—No, they are in November.

Dr. SANGSTER—It is well to remember that after the examinations there are a good many

appeals, and it is hardly fair to keep these young men waiting to know their fate. I confess I do not like a meeting in July ; I remember how severely we suffered two or three years ago, but rather than keep that whole matter in suspension over the candidates who have passed, I think we had better endure the inconvenience of a July meeting.

Dr. POWELL—In regard to that argument it occurs to me that if there is power, as I have just understood from the President, with the Executive Committee to announce the results, they would not have to wait. They can announce the results before this Council meets—is that true ?

Dr. EMORY—Quite true.

Dr. POWELL—Then I do not see why this Council, composed of thirty gentlemen in the active practice of medicine, should come in in July to oblige a lot of men who have failed to pass. I cannot see any logic in that. I would be quite willing to sacrifice myself if it abliged a hundred men who had passed the examinations ; but why should we sacrifice ourselves to come here in July and sweat to oblige a lot of fellows who have been plucked and who have complained ?

Dr. DOUGLAS—That is the only reason I have heard.

Dr. POWELL—It seems to me it is an absurd argument to ask that we come here to oblige a lot of fellows who have failed.

Dr. BRAY—I understand that the universities or teaching bodies should commence their sessions a little earlier.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Certainly.

Dr. BRAY—I believe one of the teaching bodies does so. If that was universally the case there would be no change at all. Why not have the schools commence a little earlier ? I would like to hear from Dr. Geikie as to that.

Dr. GEIKIE—Dr. Britton asked me to-day, for this one year, if I, as representative of our College, would have any objection to making the examinations a week later. I said I did not like to, because it throws everything back ; still, for one year, I won't offer opposition to it. I am not offering opposition to the postponing of the examinations for a week, but I have another argument in addition to that offered by my friend, Dr. Powell ; I look around here and see all these gentlemen, some of them, most of them, perhaps all of them—I know I do myself—work very hard the whole year, and it is a great hardship that we should be hindered from having a holiday during the only time we can take a holiday, on account of the meeting of this Council being so late ; and another thing, if it is as hot as it usually is in July, we are hardly in a fit state to transact business, perspiring at every pore, with no energy whatever. I do not think we would have energy enough, I was going to say, to beat a mosquito off one's forehead if it was there. Could we not make the meeting somewhat late in September, say the first fortnight in September ? That is not as difficult to bear up under as August, and perhaps there is no great objection to it. It would be very nice to have it at that time of the year.

Dr. EMORY—In reply to the question which Dr. Powell asked I might call the attention of the Council to the fact that last year the Council met before the Board of Examiners had sent in their report and the Executive Committee were instructed to review the report of the Board of Examiners and announce it ; and you will remember, in the report of our Executive Committee, presided over by the retiring President, there was not a single appeal from the decision of the Board of Examiners of last June, so that that argument falls to the ground. Then in the fall examinations there is no meeting of the Council to consider appeals in the fall so that while I am not speaking personally, for I do not expect to be a member of the next Council I regret to say, I do sympathize with the members of the Council who would be obliged to stay here in July ; I consider it is a great hardship and I feel it would be a great convenience to all parties concerned if the Council could meet earlier.

Dr. MOORE—We are not here to oblige ourselves. We are here to do justice to those whom we represent ; we are here to do justice to the profession and we are here to do justice to the students. If we do have to sweat we know that we have made the students do likewise ; and let us take our medicine and take it like men. I am willing to come here in June or in July as may be necessary. There may be a student who has failed by one mark only whose case should be considered, and why leave that poor fellow in suspense until September. When we meet in July we will do the best we can for these boys who have got to make the future of this profession, and I say that the medical profession of this country has done as much to add to the sum of the prosperity of human nature as any other profession and why should we not do justice to those who have to follow us. I made similar statements before the Minister of Agriculture in Ottawa when I asked him to make this provision—and Dr. Powell was present—that wherever there was hospital accommodation of one hundred beds there might be an examination held so that a poor unfortunate fellow as I was, and am still, because I commenced with nothing and I have got it yet, would otherwise have to travel all the way from Vancouver to Toronto, or all the way from Halifax to Montreal to be examined. And I say, because we are the directors of the profession, we must do our duty as judges and honest men to those who are going to follow us, let us meet in July even if we should feel the heat. If we cannot afford to sweat then it is time to quit.

Dr. GEIKIE—But sweating does not do the students any good.

Dr. MOORE—It may do the students good in this way, there may be two or three of them in a position of having to suffer in silence for four or five months—it is a terrible thing to be in suspense.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I do not think there is any great need of all this flight of oratory on this subject. It can and will be very easily amended. The Toronto University and all the other schools can open their schools in September and that will leave us so that our meetings will come in the middle of June. I should have fought this matter in the Council only that Dr. Britton, whom I very highly esteem, asked me as a favor to consent to it; and I said I will not only vote for it but I will second your motion for this year, but not for next year; I will oppose it next year. He said they were in such a state in their school that they could not arrange the time for opening next fall. I said, We will accommodate you this year, but do not let it occur again. I think the Toronto University will do as we do in London, open their school about the middle of September, and probably if they wish to add a little more to it they may open in the first of September, and then the school will close at the end of that four months, at the beginning of the year, and take the four months at the last of the year and that will make the eight months. I do not see that there is any need for discussion on this.

Dr. BRAY—Let us meet on the first Tuesday in July next year and after that we can arrange it. We can stand it for one year, we did before.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Dr. Bray asks us to stand it for next year. Is there any reason why we should stand it next year and not another year. I think there is a great deal of force in what Dr. Powell says; this is a very inconvenient season, it interferes with us taking a holiday.

Dr. BRAY—No, we do not want to take our holidays in the first of July.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—We do not take our holidays so early.

Dr. DOUGLAS—Many of us have to start and close our holidays with the meeting of the Council. The results of the examinations are posted or announced without any reference to the meeting of the Council; all the students who succeed in passing know that to be a fact before the meeting of the Council. After the results are announced a limited number appeal; I think you can look back over the reports of the Complaints Committee for years past and you will find that relief has never been extended but to a very small number, last year to none at all, no complaints came in. Usually two or three is about the number that we relieve. If we stand the meeting of the Council off say to the last Tuesday in September we only ask them to wait two and a half months longer than Dr. Bray asks, the day he suggests comes on the 7th July and I say, let us make it the last Tuesday in September, a trifle over two months—two and a half months—it is not three or four or five months to the middle of September or the second week in September.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—It is as hot then as in July.

Dr. LANE—No, we get frosty nights then.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I move in amendment that the date be the second Tuesday in September.

Dr. POWELL—What date will that be on?

Dr. DOUGLAS—Or the second or third Tuesday in September. The 1st Tuesday would be the 1st, the second the 8th, and the next would be the 15th.

Dr. BRAY—The Dominion Medical Association meets on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September.

Dr. DOUGLAS—They are not asking it for this year, it is for 1903.

Dr. BRAY—I am saying this year they meet then; next year they may do the same.

Dr. GEIKIE—Not if they know when our meeting is.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I move that it be on the third Tuesday, the 15th of September, 1903.

Dr. POWELL—I will second that.

Dr. ROOME—if you cannot wait till the fall why not have it the first part of July? We can wear overcoats this year here. Let us meet at a sensible time. If there are only two students who fail in getting through it is our duty to see that they get justice. Possibly many of us may not come back next year and therefore I say we should put the date just as early as we can after the examinations, and for that reason I would agree with the Chairman of the Committee on the first Tuesday in July.

Dr. THORNTON—I think it is a question for the Council to settle. If a student has a right to appeal, and he certainly has according to the regulations of the Council, it must follow as our duty to attend to that appeal at the earliest possible moment. I do not care when you start your session, if you start it so as to end in March or at midsummer, as long as the results of the examinations are in; if your student has a right to appeal and he has any rights under that appeal you certainly place on our shoulders or those of our successors the duties of attending to that appeal at once.

Dr. MOORE—I thoroughly agree with the remarks of Dr. Thornton. There is a duty that devolves upon us. We are here for the purpose of seeing that young men who are worthy of it get their licenses. It is British fair play that when a man has a grievance and he has a right to appeal that that appeal should be heard at the earliest possible moment. I feel we should be deficient in our duty if we did not, at the very earliest moment after the results of these examinations are known, and then and there settle once and for all the grievances that may be set before

us. As I said before it is a terrible thing to be in suspense. Last year, if you will remember, we were sitting in Council here before the examinations were completed and the consequence was it was felt keenly by many students that fair play was not meted out to them because they had no opportunity to appeal ; and they failed to appeal—many of them—to the Executive, which they might have done, because they did not know that they could do it. Now, let us be fair and let us do our duty just as Dr. Thornton has urged.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—There is a danger of delicate students coming here in November catching cold. No one has alluded to that.

The CHAIRMAN—I notice that none of you take up the question as to how it would affect our financial affairs to meet here in September ; I think it would affect them very seriously.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it lost.

The CHAIRMAN put the original motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved that the Committee rise and report the by-law as adopted. Carried.

The Committee arose ; the President resumed the chair.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that the by-law be read a third time, numbered, signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College. Carried.

BY-LAW AMENDING BY-LAW No. 114.

Rules and Regulations for conducting the proceedings of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Whereas the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are empowered, under Section 12, Chap. 10, R.S.O., 1897, to pass by-laws and make rules and regulations for its government ;

Be it therefore enacted :

Section 1, Clause 1. The Council shall hold one session annually in the City of Toronto, commencing on the 1st Tuesday in July, 1903, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

L. LUTON, Chairman.

Adopted in Council.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

ENQUIRIES.

None.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Dr. BARRICK read the report of the Printing Committee, and moved, seconded by Dr. Brock, that it be adopted as read. Carried.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report as follows :—

1. Tenders were solicited from five publishing firms ; the lowest tender received being from the Hill Printing Co., at \$1.90 (One dollar and ninety cents) per page of printed matter for thirty-five hundred copies, and your Committee recommend the acceptance of this tender.

2. A tender was received from Alexander Downey, our present stenographer, to do the stenographic work of the proceedings of the Council for the next year, and furnish a typewritten copy of the same at the same price and terms as this year, and your Committee recommends the acceptance of this tender.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. J. BARRICK,
Chairman Printing Committee.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,
President.

Dr. ROOME read the report of the Special Committee *re* Dominion Medical Act and moved its adoption.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion to adopt this report. I think it is quite an epoch in the medical history of the country. I am sorry there are not more members present on this important occasion. I would say that the members should be called in to the meeting. The great amount of trouble that there has been about medical education in this country must have made every one feel that the solution of these difficulties by a bill of this kind is a great step in advance, one that I think will bring great advantages to this country. It was

absolutely necessary ; the condition of medicine in this country has been for some time intolerable. The idea of a man being fined and punished no matter how eminent he might be for passing in to an adjoining province to see a patient, whether he received any remuneration or not, was simply an outrage, it was an inhuman thing and should be remedied at once. One might say it was impossible for such a matter to occur, but it has occurred I believe. I never saw them but I have heard of instances where such inhuman conduct had been perpetrated on some individuals, quite undeserved on their part. It is simply a measure to nationalize the profession of medicine. This is an age of Imperialism ; I am not in favor of Imperialism but I am undoubtedly favorable to the extension and to the growth of Canadian sentiment, and therefore I hail this measure as one of the contributions which medicine will give to the United Canada. There has been brought forward a rumour that the Province of Quebec would be opposed to this but I cannot conceive that that could be so ; while it may exist for a time it could only exist on account of ignorance. The traditions of the French School are so great because in the 17th and 18th centuries we know that the French School ranked away beyond that of any other country in the world ; such men as Louis Audral, Bernard Ciuveilhier, Dupuy tren Velpeau, Nelaton Troussseau Pasteur and a whole host of others of that time that were bright stars in the firmament of surgery and of medicine so that I cannot but think that a people inheriting their traditions and inheriting their language could only in ignorance refuse to receive such a measure when it is explained to them fully that it does not take away any of their autonomy but rather gives them an additional measure which they can take advantage of or not as they please ; I think they will be the first to receive it. The sentiment expressed by the Premier of this Dominion on the passage of this bill, and those of Mr. Tarte, who is always put forward as a typical Frenchman, and champion of French rights were of such a nature that the Province of Quebec will receive this as a benefit. I think Mr. Tarte among other things said, This is a measure that will make us know each other better and will make the conditions of professional life in Canada more uniform, and by all means (in the name of God, I think he said), let us have it. Others followed in the same strain. It was only a few who opposed it and therefore I think the Province of Quebec in time will receive this. It is so good a measure that one thinks like other good measures it will take a very long time and be very difficult for it to pass. I am proud as a resident and as a physician of Ontario to think that this Province and that this Council took this measure up so promptly and so quickly and put it through in the successful manner in which our friend Dr. Roome has done. I think he deserves a great deal of credit as Chairman of that Committee, as it shows the sincerity of his ideas on this bill and his efforts to bring it to a successful issue at once. It is only right that Ontario as the leading Province of the Dominion, in population any way and in resources, and I suppose we think ourselves the leading people in other respects also, should be the first to lead off ; and now that it is leading off I think the example it has given should be followed by the rest, and will be received in that manner.

One word more. I think it is necessary to say a word for the gentleman who had so much to do with this bill ; the apostle I might say of it ; Peter the Hermit who had to get the agitation, had to carry on the crusade and had to meet the difficulties : he has had so many troubles and such an amount of labor that it simply would have deterred anybody else. Any one who knows that gentleman respects him ; I do not think there is any man so popular, I am sure there is not, in the medical profession in this country as Dr. Roddick is ; he is a man who is equally eminent, and therefore he was well equipped to do this duty ; and it was only a man of his good nature and his genial temper, and his Scotch perseverance mixed up with what seems to be an amount of Irish enthusiasm that made him so successful with this measure. He had to go from one end of the country to the other, attend all the Colleges from British Columbia to the far east and meet these difficulties. I do not know whether it will pass all the Provinces, but I hope it will, and I see no reason why it should not. I think we ought to have, as Dr. Roome had, the good sense and foresight to put in there a resolution complimenting him on the success of his measure. I think that is eminently deserved by him, and I think it will at all events gratify him and every other man like that who tries to do what he can do of possible good for the profession to which he belongs.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—As a member of this Committee I desire to say, we went into the matter very thoroughly yesterday, and I was surprised beyond measure and pleased to see how every little point was safeguarded, and so clearly and perspicuously put forth that I could not help but admire the men who had the guiding of this bill through the House of Commons, especially Dr. Roddick ; and I think we owe to Dr. Roddick and these gentlemen our greatest thanks for having consummated this Act which is a monument to medicine in this country. It would be useless to dilate further on the bill after the exceedingly eloquent speech of the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, so I will simply put on record my humble voice as an admirer of Dr. Roddick and the faithful men he had associated with him in this great work.

Dr. MOORE—As a member of the Committee I listened with a very great deal of pleasure to the eloquent address of the two gentlemen who have just taken their seats. I know a good deal about the amount of labor Dr. Thomas G. Roddick expended. I know he has not only spent his time, but he has spent his money, and he has exerted those intellectual forces that so strongly exist within him. I know of his good nature and kind heart, and, as the Hon. Dr. Sullivan has so nicely put it, he is built of Scotch and Irish timber, and has therefore those characteristics that will make a man fight and love at the same time. I was a little fearful that this bill might be rejected by the Province of Quebec ; but I am glad to learn from the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, who

knows so much about the French race, that, in time the bill will be consummated and we will have a Dominion Medical Council governing us from one end of the Dominion to the other. Many of us here to-day, our Registrar among the rest, in Montreal some four or five years ago met with not encomiums by any means from the members of the profession in that Province, when they said we were the stumbling block (my friend Dr. Bray was there) that was standing in the way of Interprovincial Registration. We endeavored to do the best we could to pour oil on the troubled waters, and shew to them that unless we went to our Local Legislature they must come to our standard, we could not go down to theirs. One of the best paragraphs of this bill is the fact that they must come up to the highest standard in this Dominion (hear, hear). Only a few days ago I went to Ottawa, when I found two clauses had been taken out of the bill, which would have left Ontario in a very, very bad position; but with the assistance of some other gentlemen here we induced the Minister to re-insert them, and he did. There was just that rider upon the bill that I did not like, but I am glad to learn from Dr. Sullivan, who knows so much about it, and who is in Ottawa and understands these people so well, when he says that he believes Quebec will accept it; then I am sure that it will become law, and it will be one of the best laws ever placed upon the Statute books of the Federal Parliament, and that same Medical Council of the Dominion of Canada recognizes this as a Council that has created the highest standard in the Dominion of Canada and takes our standard. (Applause.)

Dr. GEIKIE—I do not want to take up the time of the Council at all but from another stand-point I think very highly of this medical bill, Dr. Roddick's bill; and I hope that it will be adopted by the whole of the Province; in communications that I have received from Canadian medical men in South Africa they spoke of the number of difficulties which were thrown in their way, and we took the liberty of communicating with the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, who answered very promptly indeed. I find that in communications I had from Africa, one from Lord Milner on the subject of the difficulties that the Canadians had to encounter in Africa. I was trying to find some way of smoothing their path, and the final difficulty I found was this, well, Ontario is not Canada; and Quebec is not Canada and British Columbia is not Canada. If there was only a central Canadian standard which you medical men could comply with we would have no difficulty at all. I fancy I can see in Dr. Roddick's bill the very thing that was spoken of as a desideratum, and I think that Dr. Roddick is entitled to our very sincere thanks for the very satisfactory and great labors that he has undertaken and carried through.

Dr. MACDONALD—All this eloquence gives me a very great deal of pleasure to listen to when it is endorsement of this bill; it is only a few years ago—it seems only a few days ago to me, since I became a member of this Council, when Dr. Roddick communicated with me and asked me what he could do to place this bill before the Council in such a way that they could understand it. He said, I am perfectly satisfied if they understood it they would accept it. Now, we find that they did understand it—the bill it is true has been modified very materially—and I believe it would be impossible to get a better bill to-day (hear, hear). I just wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the bill.

Dr. BRAY—It gives me a great deal of pleasure indeed to think that this bill has become law as far as Parliament is concerned; and I feel very much pleased to-day that the Ontario Medical Council has had a great deal to do with framing that bill and putting it in the condition it is in. Dr. Roddick has accepted from every and anyone everything that would be of any benefit towards making this bill what it should be. I do not think there is a man in this room who has had this matter under consideration any longer than I have had, or who has been more interested in it than myself. Twenty-one years ago now, when I was retiring as President of this Council, in my retiring address I brought this matter before this Council and I am very happy to say that some of the remarks that I made in that address have been carried out in this bill. At the same time in attending the Dominion Medical Association in Montreal this matter came up and it was all chaos; later even than that, four or five years ago, when we met in Montreal or Ottawa, there were delegates from all the Provinces met to consider a bill of this kind, and, as Dr. Moore has said, the Ontario Medical Council was supposed to be the stumbling block, but we showed them that we were not. It is not necessary to go into details how this was brought about, but I am thoroughly pleased to think that we are going to be a national body, that a man holding the license of the Dominion Medical Council—if this bill becomes operative—will have recognition everywhere. It is very well to say that in Ontario we have a very high standard; we have a standard that is envied by nearly everybody, but if we have a national standard that is as high as this how much better it will be. I think Dr. Roddick deserves all the compliments that can be given him.

Dr. POWELL—if it were not so late in the afternoon and there were not important business yet to go through, I would like to detain this Council for about an hour, dilating myself upon the benefits that this bill will give to the profession at large and more than that, I think to the public; but if I refrain from saying anything on this occasion, and I have really a great deal to say if I just let myself loose. I will crave your indulgence, Mr. President, and the indulgence of the Council, to allow me to present a short motion in connection with this very report. I do not know whether it is in order, but if you let me do it, I will not make a speech at all. I move that the Special Committee appointed by this Council to report re the Dominion Medical Act, be instructed to take the necessary steps with regard to legislation required in the Ontario Provincial Legislature, at its next session, to amend the Ontario Medical Act in accordance with the report of the Special Committee just read.

Hon. Dr. SULLIVAN—That is independent of the report.

The PRESIDENT—You can introduce that resolution in a moment, under "Miscellaneous Business." We must dispose of the report.

The PRESIDENT put the motion to adopt the report, and called for a standing vote, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried unanimously.

The members gave three cheers for Dr. Roddick and the Dominion Registration Bill.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee appointed to whom was referred the Dominion Medical Act passed at the last Session of the Federal Parliament for their consideration, which the said Act provided for the establishment of a Medical Council in Canada, being termed the Canada Medical Act of 1902, beg leave to report as follows :

That we have examined the said Act carefully. At the last Session this Council adopted the principles of the bill and offered a number of suggestions or amendments to several clauses which we find were adopted, and that the bill as amended and passed, is now fully satisfactory.

And we recommend that the following draft of Bill to the Ontario Legislature be accepted and that the Council take such steps as are necessary to have the said Bill passed through the Legislature at the next Session so as to bring the said Canada Medical Act into force.

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL AMENDMENT.

WHEN there shall have been established under the authority of the Parliament of Canada a medical register for Canada under the control of a medical council for Canada ;

THEN, notwithstanding anything contained in any of the Acts hereby amended, any person duly registered in the said register as a medical and surgical practitioner or as a student of medicine and surgery shall without any further or other evidence of qualification, be entitled to be registered in the medical register of this Province as a duly qualified medical and surgical practitioner or as a duly qualified student of medicine and surgery, as the case may be, upon production of a certificate under the hand of the Registrar of the said medical council for Canada, certifying that such person is so duly registered, upon satisfactory proof of the identity of such person, and upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the medical council of this Province in that behalf.

And further that we would recommend that this Council as an Executive body, convey to Dr. Roddick, M.P., their hearty thanks for the time and energy he has given toward the Bill and the great ability he has displayed in bringing it to this state of perfection which he has, so that he not only deserves the thanks of this Council, but of the whole Medical profession throughout the Dominion of Canada.

(Signed) W. F. ROOME, Chairman.

Adopted by standing vote.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

Passed by the Parliament of Canada, 1902.

BILL No. 11.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Medical Council in Canada.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as THE CANADA MEDICAL ACT, 1902.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :—

"Medicine" and "medical" means, and to exclude veterinary surgery, and the expression "medical" shall be held to include "surgical" and "obstetrical."

(b.) The expression "Provincial medical council" includes "Provincial medical board" and "College of Physicians and Surgeons."

(c.) The expression "medical school" includes any institution wherein medicine is taught.

(d.) The expression "students" means only persons admitted to the study of medicine in virtue of Provincial laws.

3. The persons from time to time appointed or elected, or otherwise being, under the provisions of this Act, members of The Medical Council of Canada, are hereby constituted a corporation under the name of "The Medical Council of Canada," hereinafter called "the Council."

Medical
Council of
Canada.

4. The purposes of the Council shall be to promote and effect—

(a.) the establishment of a qualification in medicine, such that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and empowered to practice in all the Provinces of Canada;

(b.) the establishment of a register for Canada of medical practitioners and the publication and revision from time to time of such register;

(c.) the determination and fixing of the qualifications and conditions necessary for registration, including the courses of study to be pursued by students, the examinations to be undergone, and generally the requisites for registration;

(d.) the establishment and maintenance of a board of examiners for examination and for the granting of certificates of qualification;

(e.) the establishment of such a status of the medical profession in Canada as shall ensure recognition thereof in the United Kingdom and enable Canadian practitioners to acquire the right to registration under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament known as the "Medical Acts";

(f) the enactment, with the consent and at the instance of the medical councils of the various Provinces of Canada, of such Provincial legislation as is necessary to supplement the provisions of this Act and to effect the foregoing purposes.

Its purposes.

One qualifica-
tion for all
Provinces.

Medical
register.'

Requisites for
registration.

Board of
examiners.

Registration
of Canadian
practitioners in
U. K.

Provincial
legislation.

Powers os to
real estate.

5. The Council may acquire and hold such real estate and personal property as is necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Council or of providing a revenue therefor, and may sell, lease or otherwise dispose thereof; but the annual value of the real estate owned by the Council and held for the purposes of revenue only shall not at any time exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

6. The Council shall be composed of—

(a) one member from each Province, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council;

(b) members representing each Province, their number being fixed in each case according to the number of practitioners registered under the law of the Province, in the following proportions :—

For the first 100, or fraction thereof..... One.

For the second 100, or fraction thereof over one-half.... One.

After the first 200, for each succeeding 600, or fraction
thereof over one-half..... One.

Composition
of Councils

the elected members representing each Province shall be elected—one by the Provincial medical council, and the others by the duly registered medical practitioners having received a license or certificate of registration within the Province under regulations to be made in that behalf by the Provincial medical council; provided that it shall not be competent to any Provincial medical council, or the regular practitioners of any Province, to elect any person as a member of the council who is in any wise connected with the teaching staff or governing board of any university or incorporated medical school which is under the provisions of this Act entitled to elect a member of the council, nor shall it be competent to them to so select any person belonging to any such particular and distinct school of practice of medicine as is mentioned and intended by paragraph (d) of this subsection;

(c) one member from each university or from any incorporated medical college or school in Canada having an arrangement with a university for the conferring of degrees on its graduates, engaged in the active teaching of medicine, who shall be elected by the university or by such college or school under such regulations as may appertain;

(d) three members, who shall be elected by such practitioners in Canada as, by the law of the Province wherein they practise, are now recognized as forming a particular and distinct school of practice of medicine, and, as such, are by the said law entitled to practise in the Province.

2. No one shall be a member of the Council unless he—

(a) resides in the Province for which he is appointed or elected member;

Qualification
of members.

(b.) is a duly registered member of the medical profession according to the law of the Province which he represents ;

(c.) is duly registered as a medical practitioner in the register established under the provisions of this Act ; but this qualification shall not be required of any of the members originally composing the Council.

3. No Province shall be represented upon the Council either by appointed or elected members until the Legislature of the Province has enacted in effect that registration by the Council shall be accepted as equivalent to registration for the like purpose under the laws of the Province ; and when all the Provinces of Canada have legislated in effect as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to appoint and elect in the manner aforesaid the members of the Council ;

Provided, however, that if any of said legislatures afterwards repeals its legislation contemplated by this section, no more persons shall be given the right to practice medicine within the jurisdiction of such legislature, by reason of their qualification or registration under this Act.

Tenure of office

7. The term of office for appointed members shall be four years.

Elected members.

2. Members elected by Provincial medical councils shall remain in office during the term of office of the members of the medical council of the Province for which they are elected.

Others.

3. All other members shall be elected for four years.

Resignations.

4. Any member may at any time tender his resignation by written notice thereof to the president or to the secretary of the Council. Upon the acceptance of such resignation by the Council, the Council shall forthwith give notice in writing thereof, in case of an appointed member, to the Secretary of State of Canada, and, in case of an elected member, to the secretary of the medical council for the Province, or to any university, incorporated medical school or college, or to the president or the secretary of any recognized distinct school of practice of medicine represented, which such member represents.

Re-election

5. Any person who is or has been a member may, if properly qualified, be re-appointed or re-elected ; but no person shall at one time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

Election of successors.

6. In the case of members of the Council whose term of office is about to expire, successors may be appointed or elected at any time within three months before the expiration of such term ; provided that where any vacancy exists in the membership of the Council by reason of any term of office having expired, or otherwise, such vacancy may be filled at any time.

If provincial authority fails to elect member.

7. If there has been a failure to elect a member of the Council, or to elect a properly qualified member, or to cause the name of the member elected to be certified to the secretary of the Council within a reasonable time after such election might have been made then, after notice from the Council, requiring the Provincial medical council, or the incorporated medical school or college or university, or the recognized distinct school of practice of medicine, to cause such election to be made and to certify the result thereof to the Council within one month from the date of service of such notice, the Council may, in case the default continues, itself elect such member.

Member filling vacancy.

8. A member appointed or elected to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation shall hold office in all respects as the person in whose place he is appointed or elected would have held office, and for the remainder of the term for which that person was appointed or elected.

Tenure of office.

9. All members appointed or elected shall continue in office until their successors are appointed or elected or until the expiration of their term of office if their successors are appointed before the expiration of such term of office.

Executive.

8. The Council may from time to time—

(a) elect from among its members a president, a vice-president and an executive committee ;

(b) appoint a registrar, who may also, if deemed expedient, act as secretary and treasurer ;

(c) appoint or engage such other officers and employees as the Council deems necessary to carry out the objects and provisions of this Act ;

(d) require and take from the registrar, or any other officer or employee, such security for the due performance of his duty as the Council deems necessary ;

(e) fix the allowances or renumeration to be paid to the president, vice-president, members, officers and employees of the Council.

Other officers.

Security by officers.

Remuneration of executive and officers.

9. The Council shall hold its first meeting at the City of Ottawa, at such time and place as is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture; and, thereafter, an annual meeting of the Council shall be held at such a time and place as is from time to time appointed by the Council.

Meetings of Council.

2. Until otherwise provided by regulation of the Council, twenty-one members of the Council shall form a quorum, and all acts of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present.

Quorum.

10. The Council may make regulations not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, for or with reference to—

Regulations.

(a.) the purposes mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 4 and in section 8 of this Act;

Executive.

(b.) the direction, conduct and management of the Council, and of its property;

Management.

(c.) the summoning and holding of the meetings of the Council, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, the conduct of business thereat, and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

Meetings.

(d.) the powers and duties of the president and vice-president, and the selection of substitutes for them if unable to act for any cause at any time;

President and Vice-President

(e) the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the registrar and other officers and employees;

Officers.

(f) the election and appointment of an executive committee and of other committees for general and special purposes, the definition of their powers and duties, the summoning and holding of their meetings, and the conduct of business by such committee;

Committees.

(g) generally, all fees to be required, paid or taken under this Act;

Fees.

(i) the establishment, maintenance and effective conduct of examinations for ascertaining whether the candidate possesses the qualifications required; the number, nature, times and modes of such examinations; the appointment of examiners; the terms upon which matriculation and other certificates from universities, schools and other medical institutions shall be received as evidence of qualification; the dispensation of candidates from undergoing examinations, either wholly or partially; and generally all matters incident to such examinations or necessary or expedient to effect the objects thereof;

Qualifications for registration

Provided, however, that—

(i.) the requirements of any curriculum established by the Council, shall not, at any time, be lower than the requirements of the most comprehensive curriculum then established for the like purpose in any Province;

(ii.) the standard of examination shall not, at any time, be lower than the highest standard for the like purpose then established for ascertaining the qualification for registration in any Province;

(iii.) the possession of a Canadian university degree alone, or of a certificate of Provincial registration founded on such possession, obtained subsequent to the date when this Act shall have become operative, as provided in subsection 3 of section 6 hereof, shall not entitle the possessor thereof to be registered under this Act:

(iv.) no retroactive effect shall be given to this Act, and especially as regards persons duly inscribed as students under the laws of any of the Provinces of Canada at the time that it shall become operative as aforesaid.

(j) the recognition of licenses granted by any British, Canadian, colonial or foreign licensing body or authority; the arranging and bringing into effect of any schemes of reciprocity as to registration with any British, colonial or foreign medical licensing body or authority; the terms and conditions upon which, and the circumstances under which, medical practitioners shall be entitled to registration under this Act in cases where such medical practitioners are duly registered or licensed under the Medical Acts of the United Kingdom, or under the laws of any British possession other than Canada, or under the laws of any foreign country, which British possession or foreign country extends reciprocal advantages to Canada;

Registration of foreign practitioners.

(k) the enrolment and registration of all persons entitled under this Act to appear on the register for Canada of medical practitioners;

Generally.

(l.) generally, all matters which it is necessary or expedient to provide for or regulate in pursuance of the purposes of this Act and in furtherance of its general intention.

Approval of Governor in Council.

2. No regulation made under the authority of this section shall have effect until approved by the Governor in Council, and such approval shall be conclusive evidence that the regulation has no retroactive effect.

Evidence of regulations

11. A copy of any such regulation certified by the registrar or secretary under his hand and the seal of the Council, may be received in evidence in any court of justice without proof other than the production of a copy purporting to be so certified.

Regulations as to particular schools of medicine.

12. The Council shall enact such regulations as shall secure to practitioners who, under the laws of any Province, are now recognized as forming a particular school in the practice of medicine, and to all applicants for registration who desire to be practitioners of such school, rights and privileges not less than those now possessed by them under the laws of any Province, and under the regulations of any Provincial medical council.

Board of Examiners.

13. At each annual meeting of the Council, the Council shall appoint a board of examiners to be known as "The Medical Council of Canada Examination Board," whose duty it shall be to hold the examinations prescribed by the Council, subject to the provisions of section 12 of this Act.

Reappointment.

2. The members of the board of examiners shall be eligible for reappointment.

Examinations.

14. The subjects of examination shall be decided by the Council, and candidates for examination may elect to be examined in the English or French language; and the examinations shall be held only at those centres at which there is a university or college actively engaged in the teaching of medicine and having hospital facilities of not less than one hundred beds.

Canadian Medical Register.

15. The Council shall cause to be kept by the registrar under the direction of the Council, a book or register to be known as "The Canadian Medical Register," in which shall be entered, in such manner and with such particulars as the Council directs, the names of all persons who have complied with the requirements of this Act and with the regulations made by the Council respecting registration under this Act, and who apply to the registrar to have their names so entered.

Qualification for Registration.

16. Every one who passes the examination prescribed by the Council, and otherwise complies with the conditions and regulations requisite for registration as prescribed by this Act and by the Council, shall, upon payment of the fees prescribed in that behalf, be entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner.

Registration of provincial practitioners.

2. Any person who has received a license or certificate of registration previous to the date when this Act shall have become operative as aforesaid, and who has been engaged in the active practice of medicine in any one or more Provinces of Canada, shall, after six years from the date of such certificate, be entitled to be registered under this Act as a medical practitioner, without examination, upon payment of the fees and upon compliance with the other conditions and regulations for such cases prescribed by the Council.

Registration of foreign practitioners.

3. Any person coming within any of the classes of registered or licensed practitioners to which paragraph (j) of section 10 of this Act applies, shall be entitled to be registered upon complying with the orders and regulations established by the Council in that behalf.

Alterations in register.

17. Any entry in the register may be cancelled or corrected upon the ground of fraud, accident or mistake.

Appeal to Council.

18. In any case of an application for registration or for correcting or amending any entry upon the register, the applicant, if aggrieved by the decision of the registrar, may appeal to the Council, and the Council shall hear and determine the matter; but all applications to cancel or strike off entries from the register made adversely to the person whose registration it is desired to affect shall be by the registrar referred to the Council, and the Council shall, after three months' notice sent by post, prepaid and registered, to the last known address of such person, who shall have the right to appear by counsel, hear and determine all such applications.

Erasing name from register for crime or misconduct.

19. If it is made to appear to the Council, after enquiry, that any person registered under this Act has been convicted, either in any part of His Majesty's possessions or elsewhere, of an offence which if committed in Canada would be an indictable offence under *The Criminal Code*, 1892, and its amendments, or that he has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, then, whether such offence has been committed, or such conviction has taken place, or such infamous or disgraceful conduct has occurred, either before or after the passing of this Act, or either before or after the registration of such person, the Council

shall, after three months' notice sent by post, prepaid and registered, to the last known address of such person, who shall have the right to appear by counsel, direct the registrar to erase the name of such person from the register: provided, however, that if a person registered under this Act has likewise been registered under the laws of any Province, and such provincial registration has been cancelled for any of the causes aforesaid by the authority of the Medical Council for that province, the Council shall then, without further inquiry, direct the registration of such person under this Act to be cancelled.

Proviso,
in case of
provincial
registration.

2. The name of a person shall not be erased under this section—

(a.) because of his adopting or refraining to adopt the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery; or

(b.) because of his conviction out of His Majesty's possessions of a political offence against the laws of any foreign country; or

(c.) because of his conviction for any offence which, though coming within the provisions of this section, is, in the opinion of the Council, either from the trivial nature of the offence or from the circumstances in which it was committed, insufficient to disqualify a person from being registered under this Act.

Certain things
insufficient to
disqualify.

20. Whenever it is made to appear to the Governor in Council that any of the provisions of this Act are not so complied with, the Governor in Council may empower the commission of arbitration hereinafter provided for, to enquire in a summary way into and report to him whether such is the case and, if so, to prescribe what remedies are necessary if any.

Commission of
Arbitration.

2. The Governor in Council may require the Medical Council of Canada to adopt the said remedies within such time as he, having regard to the report of the commission, thinks fit to appoint. In default of the Council so doing, he may by Order in Council amend the regulations, or make such provision or order as he deems necessary to give effect to the decision of the commission.

3. The commission of arbitration shall be composed of three members, one to be appointed by the Governor in Council, one by the Medical Council in Canada, and the third by the complainant.

4. The commission may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon it by the Governor in Council for the purposes of the enquiry.

21. This Act shall not be interpreted as authorizing the creation of medical schools, or otherwise giving medical tuition.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Moved by Dr. Powell, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that the Special Committee appointed by this Council to report re the Dominion Medical Act, be instructed to take the necessary steps with regard to legislation required in the Ontario Provincial Legislature, at its next session, to amend the Ontario Medical Act in accordance with the report of the Special Committee just read.

Moved by Dr. Macdonald, seconded by Dr. V. H. Moore, that the Registrar be instructed to send a telegram to Dr. T. G. Roddick, announcing that this Council has endorsed and accepted his bill, and authorized the Committee to seek the adoption by the Legislature of the Province of his proposed provincial amendment.

The rules were suspended to permit Drs. Powell and Macdonald to introduce the above resolutions.

The PRESIDENT put Dr. Powell's motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The PRESIDENT put Dr. Macdonald's motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

In accordance with Dr. Powell's motion the Registrar sent a telegram to Dr. T. G. Roddick.

Dr. DOUGLAS read the report of the Committee on Complaints, which, on motion, was adopted as read.

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN.—Your Complaints Committee presents this report on the following matters referred, and recommends in each case as herein stated:

Howard E. C. Rundle.....	Request not granted.
W. S. Prodrick	Request not granted.
P. B. Mellen	Request not granted.
Everett G. Smith.....	Referred to Registration Committee.
Wilbert McIntyre.....	Request granted.
A. T. Steele.....	Request granted.
Wm. F. Adams	Must comply with regulations.
T. B. Edmison.....	Request not granted.
W. S. Dakin	Request not granted.
A. E. Snell	Request not granted.
Robt. J. Reid.....	Request not granted.
C. A. Stewart	Request not granted.
J. C. Bell	Referred to the Registrar for reply.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. DOUGLAS, Chairman.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

Dr. POWELL—May I ask what is the nature of these complaints as differing from the Registration Committee's report. Are these complaints in reference to examinations?

Dr. DOUGLAS—Yes.

Hon. Dr. Sullivan—The report is about as interesting as the puzzle corner in a newspaper to me. I do not know a thing about these, and I only mention this as an example of how many things a man has to vote on here which he does not know anything about. If there were any way one could see into these and they were not held so secret from the eyes of everybody but those of the Chairman and his Committee it would be a great benefit. If there can be any such scheme devised in the future I think it could be prevented.

The PRESIDENT—The work is divided up amongst the different committees so as to divide up the work, otherwise the Council session would probably last a month.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

None.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 28th of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock.
a.m.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1902.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Emory) in the chair, called the Council to order.

The REGISTRAR called the roll and the following members answered to their names:—Drs. Brock, Douglas, Emory, Hanly, Henderson, Lane, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, Robertson, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart and Sullivan.

Shortly afterwards Drs. Barrick, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Geikie, Griffin, Henry, Macdonald, Powell, Roome, Thorburn, Thornton and Vernon took their seats.

The REGISTRAR read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the President.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I want to speak to a question of privilege. I would sooner speak when the Council is fuller than it is at present, and if I can be promised an opportunity to say what I have to say when the gentlemen more immediately concerned are in the room, I would sooner defer what I have to say; but if I cannot obtain an understanding of that kind I must proceed now.

Dr. BROCK—I move that Dr. Sangster have what he asks for.

Dr. HENDERSON—I second that motion. Carried.

Dr. MOORHOUSE moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the Rules of order be suspended for the present session. Carried.

Dr. DOUGLAS presented and read a supplementary report of the Complaints Committee.

The report was received.

Dr. DOUGLAS moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report as read be adopted. Carried.

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Your Complaints Committee beg leave to submit the following supplemental report re Cecil C. Ross.

Request not granted.

(Signed) W. J. DOUGLAS, Chairman.

Dr. HENDERSON presented and read the report of the Finance Committee. The report was received.

Dr. HENDERSON moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report be adopted.

Dr. SANGSTER—Is it not customary to have that read clause by clause?

Dr. BRAY—The rules are suspended.

Dr. SANGSTER—There may be some clauses of that report that some members of the Council would like some explanation on. I do think it would be better to read the report clause by clause.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the report adopted as read.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, JUNE 26TH, 1902.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—The financial statement of the Treasurer has been submitted to you at an early period of the present meeting, thereby giving each member of the Council an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the financial status of the College. We are pleased to be in a position to report a considerable advance over last, or any previous year in its history.

We find on examining the books of your financiers, certified to by your auditors, that the assessment dues are being more promptly paid than formerly owing, in a great measure, to the carrying out of the instructions given by your body to the Registrar, and aided by the Treasurer, who have always discharged their duties in a competent manner.

The Property Committee report an increase in the rentals of the building, and if the energetic measures now being adopted, be continued in the future, we may hope soon to clear off its entire indebtedness.

The balance on deposit to your credit in the Imperial Bank at present amounts to \$9,226.76 which is largely in excess of any previous period since the organization of your body.

Your Committee duly considered the accounts, complaints and petitions referred to them and recommend as follows:—

- a. Request of Dr. W. J. Derby, requesting a tariff of fees. Recommended to write applicant that compliance with his request is not within power of Council.
- b. Request of Dr. H. C. Elliott of Cobourg, asking exemption of dues while absent from the country. Action to be subject to by-law passed at present Session of Council.
- c. Mr. J. W. Russel of London, asking return of examination fees for which he has a receipt. He was unable to take the examination on account of illness. Request to be complied with.
- d. Dr. F. H. Young of Trenton, Ont., claiming refund of registration and other fees. Not granted.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

e. Request of Dr. W. J. Holdcroft of Havelock, Ont., requesting refund of dues while practising in Quebec. No power to grant request.

f. Request of Dr. W. J. Weeks, Ottawa, 8 years relief from dues while not practising in the Province. Request granted as applicant has complied with by-law and remits balance.

g. Request of Dr. Buller of Montreal, *re* fees. Granted as by-law has been complied with.

h. Communication of Dr. W. A. Scott, *re* resolution of Lambton County Medical Association of May 10th, 1901, approving of payment of the \$2.00 annual fee. Recommended to be embodied in minutes of Council proceedings.

i. *Re* petition of Mr. Andrew P. Stirrett of Parkdale, enclosing money order for ten dollars as conscience money? We recommend the money order to be returned to Mr. Stirrett, Council not having authority to comply with applicant's request.

j. Request of Dr. W. C. Doyle of Essex, asking refund of fines. Not granted.

1. We recommend payment of Dr. W. T. Connell's account \$40.50 for acting as Deputy Registrar at Kingston.

2. We also recommend Chas. Rose to receive as Public Prosecutor \$200.00 in addition to his salary on account of increased expenses incurred in the prosecution of illegal practitioners in the newer parts of the Province.

3. Auditor. Your Committee advises that, in view of increased duty, your Auditor's Honorarium be increased to the sum of fifty dollars.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE FOR YEAR 1902-1903.

Council Meeting, June 1902.....	\$2,400 00
Stenographic report of same	175 00
Officers' salaries :—	
Registrar.....	1,800 00
Treasurer.....	500 00
Prosecutor	800 00
Official Prosecution fines.....	800 00
Discipline Committee	190 00
Discipline procedure.....	200 00
Prosecutions, etc	500 00
Printing diplomas, examination papers, circulars.....	375 00
Annual Announcement	500 00
Examinations :	
General expenses	400 00
Spring	2,300 00
Fall	900 00
Auditor's fee	50 00
Office supplies :—	
Registrar	450 00
Treasurer	15 00
Interest on Mortgages.....	2,100 00
Bank accommodation	100 00
Council elections	300 00
Collection of assessment dues.....	400 00
Building maintenance	4,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,755 00

ASSETS.

Building and site.....	\$100,000 00
Assessment dues uncollected	2,000 00
Assessment dues for 1902	4,400 00
Council Chamber and office furniture	1,200 00
Cash in Bank	9,226 76
	<hr/>
	\$116,826 76

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage	60,000 00
Cost of present session	2,400 00
Accounts ordered to be paid	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,450 00
Balance in favor of College	\$54,376 76

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Cash in Bank	\$ 9,226 76
Assessment dues	4,400 00
Registration fees	2,000 00
Rents	4,000 00
Fees for Professional examinations.....	12,000 00
	\$31,626 76
Estimated expenditure	19,755 00
Balance	\$11,871 76

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. HENDERSON, M.D.,
Chairman.

Adopted.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President.

The PRESIDENT—I will ask the Registrar to read a telegram which he has received from Dr. Roddick.

The REGISTRAR read the following telegram :

MONTREAL, QUE., June 27, 1902.

Dr. B. A. PYNE, M.P.P.,
Toronto.

Action of Council most gratifying to me. Glad to find Ontario leading as usual. The other Provinces sure to follow. Please convey to President and members my thorough appreciation of action endorsing bill and adopting proposed amendments.

T. G. RODDICK.

The reading of the above telegram was greeted with applause.

Dr. MOORHOUSE presented the report of the Education Committee.

The report was received.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read Clauses 1, 2 and 3, which, on motion, were adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read Clause 4, and moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Clause 4 be adopted as read.

The PRESIDENT stated the motion.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—At present I might state that there has been only room for six students to undergo examination at the same time, and we have recommended increasing it to twelve. I might also state for the information of the Council that before making any of these recommendations, we had a conference with the Examiners on these branches and this recommendation is the result. We also recommend that the length of the examination be extended from one hour, as it has been hitherto, to two hours. I might explain, further, that having sufficient apparatus to take twelve students simultaneously on examination, it would allow us to add an hour to the length of time given to these students. Our report recommends that all the apparatus be made as moveable as possible. There has been an agitation for, and there still is under consideration, the question of selling the building, and it would be very awkward if we sold the building and could not remove these apparatus. The Committee named, as you will see, are selected from gentlemen in Toronto, who will have time and who are sufficiently up-to-date in the matter, being connected with teaching bodies.

Dr. BRITTON—I think I can add a little information or throw some light upon these clauses that will be gratifying to the Council. Dr. Anderson in his recommendation spoke of the desirability of having a pathological museum or of starting the nucleus of one as soon as possible, and intimated that he had no doubt contributions would come in from a great many sources. He made this offer without any request and said that he himself often had duplicates in the way of specimens, that he could furnish a great many and that he would do all that he could gratuitously, in the way of preparing his specimens for the museum, if the College would provide the necessary jars and the fluids in which to preserve them. I thought that a very generous offer and that his suggestion was a remarkably good one. We ought to have a museum of our own and not to be depending on others. Of course this will only be a nucleus to start with, but it can be supplemented by getting for the time being, for the purposes of examinations, specimens from the different schools. I tried to communicate with Prof. McKenzie, of Toronto, but I could not get him by 'phone. However, I am confident he will be quite willing to assist in the same way as Dr. Anderson, and he has splendid opportunities; so that I think, with the expenditure of a little money for the necessary jars, not many years will pass over before we have a fairly nice collection.

Dr. MACDONALD—I might add that I would undertake to supply quite a number of specimens under the same conditions.

Dr. BRITTON—I would gladly use my influence, and it would not require much to induce the various medical and pathological societies of the city to contribute, because I know they would be very glad to do so. A great many specimens are exhibited at these places, and very often are thrown away afterwards.

The report suggests that this Committee confer with Dr. Pyne for the purpose of making such purchases as are requisite. I understand that he is going abroad—I suppose every parliamentarian ought to go abroad and rest after his labors—for a short time, and if it should be necessary for him to incur any expense in carrying out the intentions of the report, I take it for granted that he will be reimbursed for his outlay.

Dr. POWELL—I think if it is decided that an anatomical museum of the kind mentioned by the last speaker be instituted by this College, it is a move in the right direction, and also I might say, if it is to be done on an extensive scale, as I think it ought to be if done at all, that means should be taken to let the information be spread throughout the Province as well as the City of Toronto, because I am satisfied that there is a great deal of material which is now going to waste everywhere, which ought to be preserved, and would be preserved if it was known that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario had a museum where it could be kept and preserved. I can speak, I know, from our own city, where everything goes to waste pretty nearly except what is sent by private individuals down to McGill University or something of that kind.

Dr. BRITTON—One other matter. In order to complete this scheme and to commend it to the Council, it would be necessary that the museum have a curator, and I am sure that any gentleman in this Council whose name has been mentioned in relation to that position would very gladly give his services. I think it would be well to appoint some member of the Committee as curator, and I would suggest that Dr. A. A. Macdonald act in that capacity. I do not believe we have a more suitable member in the city for that purpose.

Dr. MACDONALD—Whilst I would be very glad to do anything possible in connection with the matter, and render any help, I feel that the curator of a museum should be a man more identified with pathological specimens and—

Dr. BRITTON—You know enough pathology.

Dr. MACDONALD—I would suggest that we might get such a man as Dr. H. B. Anderson, or someone directly connected with that sort of work.

Dr. BRAY—That would be a matter of after consideration.

The PRESIDENT put the motion and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and clause adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read clause 5.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—This is merely substituting the honor matriculation for the ordinary junior matriculation.

Dr. GEIKIE—I do not think that should be adopted. This is a moribund Council. I am in favor of a very high matriculation examination, and we have it; we are ahead of England and it should be enough surely to be on a level with England. It is looked upon by the Legislature not as really fitting men better but a large number of the members look upon it as building a wall to keep men out. If we have a matriculation in arts (Departmental), a matriculation that no single university has any particular influence over as it were, perfectly above suspicion, surely we should be satisfied, particularly when as a Council we have only a few hours of active life to live. I do think, even if subsequently something of that kind were adopted, that it is not a judicious thing to do at all events now, and it will meet with a great deal of feeling in the Legislature I am quite sure, and I would not like to see the Council turned down again as it was before.

Dr. SANGSTER—I deprecate trying to stave off action towards elevating the matriculation standard of this Council by an appeal to the late hours of the session. If it is right that the action foreshadowed should be taken we have nothing to do with at what hour of the session it is brought up or what session of the term. The matriculation standard of the Council in its present shape is beneath contempt. It does not compare favorably with the matriculation standard of druggists and dentists. During the past few years it has been lowered in extent and lowered in application and it stands to-day anywhere from twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower than it was five years ago; and I think it is time, taking into account the over-crowded condition of the profession and the inability of young men to go through college to earn a living in their profession honestly without resorting to means that they themselves condemn, that some steps were taken by this Council to raise the gate at the entrance of the course.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I was just going to rise, when Dr. Geikie got up, to say that while I am decidedly in favor of the proposition to raise the matriculation very much higher I am not in favor of doing it this year, and for the very reason that Dr. Geikie has suggested, that we are just finishing up this Council. I do not think it is wise for us to say now that for the last four years we have been running along with a low standard and now that we are just going out of office we are going to shove up the standard. I think that is a matter that should be acted upon at the first or second session of a new Council; but in the last moments of a dying Council to raise the standard of matriculation or to make any changes that are not absolutely necessary in the cur-

riculum I think would be unwise and inexpedient, and for that reason I am not disposed to vote for that. I do not know who will be here next year; if I should be here next year I will be prepared to vote for that change then because I know that my constituency is in favor of it; but it is better to wait until you have thirty men coming here next year fresh from their constituents, whether from the practitioners or universities. I say nothing about the condition of the matriculation standard now. My own opinion is it is a pretty good standard; I take no stock in the depreciation of our standard of matriculation and I do not like to hear it said that we have a low standard, because I think we have a very good one. At the same time I am prepared to send it a step higher, and if my constituents send me back next year I will be prepared to vote for it; but now I will vote for it to be deferred till the next session.

Dr. BRITTON—I was surprised to hear Dr. Sangster make the statement he did regarding our matriculation standard; I understood him to say it was lower than that conducted by the Colleges of Pharmacy and Dentistry—

Dr. SANGSTER—I said it did not bear favorable comparison with them. Do not put words in my mouth that I did not use.

Dr. BRITTON—are you through, doctor? I think the interpretation of what I said is equivalent to what Dr. Sangster has just now stated. We all know that both these Colleges accept matriculation from any University, and we are unwilling to accept matriculation in the highest University; but, in addition thereto, we demand chemistry and physics. I need not go further than that. It is evident that our standard is higher than theirs, by many degrees. I quite agree with what has been said by Drs. Campbell and Geikie, that it would be an unwise thing for us in the last hours of this Council to make so radical a change. We should be held responsible for our acts. Quite a number of us may not return here and I do not think it would be courageous for us to take such a course as this, and not be in a position subsequently to be held responsible by the public at large and by the Government. I need only remind you of what occurred some years ago; an effort was made in this direction—I took an active part in it myself (I thought I was right, because I was anxious for an elevation of the standard, and I am to-day), and I fancy Dr. Sangster took an earnest part with me—the change sought was to the effect that we should have the examination as at present, if I remember right, together with honors in two classes of subjects. Is that right, Dr. Sangster?

Dr. SANGSTER—Yes, practically.

Dr. BRITTON—it did not mean anything like as high a standard as this now proposed, because this asks for honors in all subjects; and we asked for but two. Dr. Sangster and I interviewed the Minister of Education, and it seemed to me that somehow he misunderstood, or that we got a wrong impression; at any rate we understood him to say that it would be carried out all right. You know what the result was, that some time afterwards, through our Education Committee and Executive Committee, we were summoned to appear before the Government; and we were told, or politely requested, to return to our original standard. This no doubt was because of complaints that had come to the Government from various sources, what sources I could not say: but there was at all events sufficient influence brought to bear on the Government to bring us to our former standard.

Dr. POWELL—When was that?

Dr. BRITTON—About seven years ago.

Dr. POWELL—Have the Government the power to regulate the standard?

Dr. BRITTON—The Parliament has; it has the power to annul this Medical Act. It was the junior matriculation with honors in two of the subjects. Isn't that correct, Dr. Sangster?

Dr. SANGSTER—As near as I can remember that was all.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think it was the senior matriculation.

Dr. HENRY—Departmental arts course.

Dr. BRITTON—that is as far as we went, Departmental junior arts matriculation, with chemistry and physics added, and honors in two subjects.

Dr. SANGSTER—It has just occurred to me that that is hardly a fair view of how far we went. We accompanied that with a recommendation to stick rigidly to the Council's published requirements for matriculation. It was the latter part of it that the Government took exception to under the influence of the educational bodies.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to get all the information I can from Dr. Sangster; this is a number of years ago and I do not know that my memory is taxed to any great extent because my recollection of these things is fairly distinct. At any rate I know this that when we appeared before the Government we were compelled to go back to the original matriculation; we were requested politely to do so, and when one is requested politely by the Government he knows what it means. Further than that we were compelled to do a large number of other things that we would not have had to do otherwise; for instance we had to insert an obnoxious clause in our regulations that a student should be allowed to proceed to his primary examinations without any matriculation, and when he had matriculated he would be given his primary standing. I must stigmatize it as a disgrace to this Council and an imposition on the part of the Government; the outcome of agitation brought about through our having raised a standard beyond what certain of the people at any rate thought was fair and right.

Now, what is the Committee recommending in this case? It is asking that we not only do what was then vetoed by the Government but that we ask for honors in every subject. I fear for what the result will be. As I have said so often I will be only too glad if the time arrives that a degree in arts would be necessary; but only when the people are prepared for it; but we cannot go in advance of the possibilities of the time. I do not want the standard lowered; I want it kept as high as we possibly can consistently with the condition of the community, and we are controlled to some extent by public opinion, while on the other hand we ought to be manly enough to try to lead public opinion. That I have always tried to do, so far as my poor efforts in this Council permitted, and I intend to take no steps backward should I come back again. I suggested in Committee to the Chairmau—you will pardon me for referring to any suggestion made there—is it all right, Dr. Moorhouse?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Certainly, I suppose it is.

Dr. BRITTON—I suggested in Committee that, before any change of that kind be recommended, the Education Department be communicated with, so that we might have an exact idea of what this meant. And that not being done—I may say that the Committee would have acceded to my wish were it not that we were pushed for time—later on I myself saw the Deputy Minister of Education and put to him two questions. I will reproduce my questions as well as I can. I said, Mr. Miller, it is being proposed in the Council that we substitute Honor Junior Matriculation in Arts for Departmental Arts Junior Matriculation as we have at present. What does that mean as an examination? What is it as a standard in relation to the other examinations that are held by the Department, and what is your opinion of it as a standard for the Council? He replied to me verbally, and I asked him if he would kindly give me a letter, which with your permission I will now read:—

TORONTO, June 27th, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry, I fear that Honor Matriculation at the Departmental Examinations would be regarded as too high a standard for Matriculation in Medicine. You are doubtless aware that Honor Matriculation calls for at least 50 per cent. in each of the sub-departments prescribed, and, therefore, in most cases this standing would be higher than that necessary for Senior Leaving Standing, which is what is now prescribed for the non-professional requirements of First Class teachers. Senior Leaving Standing is now accepted by the various Universities *pro tanto* for admission to the second year of the course for under-graduates in Arts.

I am not expressing an opinion against an advance in the standard required for those entering the medical profession, but simply stating how I think the change mentioned would be viewed by the general public.

(Signed) JOHN MILLER,

Deputy Minister of Education.

In other words, it means that this standard that has been proposed would be higher than senior leaving; and senior leaving now qualifies for entering upon the second year in any University in the arts course; accordingly we would be exacting from a student credentials higher than those required to enter upon the second year in arts in any University.

There was one question that I forgot at the time to propound to the Deputy Minister. I will first give my reason for the desirability of asking the question; it was said by a gentleman in the Committee that this was the lowest examination the Department holds (I mean Departmental Junior Matriculation), that third class teachers are required to take it, and that the original examination for third class teachers is abolished. This is partly correct, and in part is perhaps a little misleading—not intentionally so; it was made by a gentleman who is above reproach, but it needs a little explanation. The Department thinking there was no occasion for the primary examination, did away with it; and concluded that junior leaving or junior matriculation would be quite low enough to start with, and therefore it is necessary for third class teachers to take this examination. But remember this, second class teachers take this same examination, viz., the Junior Leaving. Later on I will contrast it with the Junior Matriculation. Third class teachers and second class teachers both take this examination, but the distinction between second class and first is made when considering the professional training or experience of the candidates, the Model School work and so on, so that academically second and third class teachers stand on the same level.

It is true that perhaps, in a certain sense, junior leaving may be a little higher than junior matriculation, but in another sense it is not quite so high. In the junior leaving the minimum in each subject or group of subjects is 33½, but the minimum on the aggregate is 50 per cent.; while in the junior matriculation the minimum is 33½ per cent., and there is nothing said as to the aggregate; so that in this particular the junior leaving may be somewhat higher than the junior matriculation. But on the other hand, the junior leaving has but one language, and junior matriculation requires two. I think that we as a Council should exact two languages—

Dr. GEIKIE—We do.

Dr. BRITTON—We do at present and therefore I say, keep to the junior matriculation, do not take a junior leaving. We want cultivated men, educated men; they get abundance of science afterwards; see to it that they have the necessary lingual training to give the culture of the perfect gentleman; but advance carefully, for I submit it would be very foolish to go to the extent of making a sudden leap like this and determining that we must have the senior matriculation, or rather that which is still higher, the Departmental leaving with honors on every subject.

Dr. SANGSTER—I just wish to make a few remarks, briefly. Dr. Britton is essentially correct in his history of the occurrence of several years ago. My experience in this Council has led me practically to conclude that there is no use attempting to raise the matriculation standard above the point to which you can carry the concurrence (I might almost say the aggregate concurrence) of the educational bodies; if you raise it above what they think is necessary, they go and concentrate their influence upon the Government, as they did before, and obtain from the Government action that practically cuts the ground from under the feet of this Council. If, therefore, in the present instance it is obvious that the educational bodies intend to stand out against this proposed advancement of the matriculation, my opinion is that you are losing time and labor in attempting to carry it, much as I should like to see it carried. I only want further to add, that I believe Dr. Britton is among those who are honestly anxious to increase the matriculation as far as his official connections will permit him to do so; I think he would personally approve of a high standard. In the Educational Committee, of which I am now no longer a member, it has been my hap more than once, to deprecate the habit of individual members, university members, visiting the Department and obtaining, by an *ex parte* statement, from the Minister of Education or from his Deputy a ruling as to what would be admissible in regard to the elevation of the standard of matriculation—I do not accuse or think of accusing Dr. Britton of any dishonest intent in that respect, but I spoke in the Educational Committee strongly on one occasion, and expressed my views that if questions of that kind or enquiries of that kind had to be asked or made at the education office, they should be made by a Committee representing both views of the Council, both the territorial men I mean and the educational men. I am sorry that Dr. Britton on this occasion did not take some of his territorial associates in the Educational Committee with him, so that if possible his views might have been combatted by those who possibly, I do not say really, but possibly, might have felt the interest of the profession really at heart.

Dr. BRITTON—Just one word. I thank Dr. Sangster for having expressed his confidence in my honesty and integrity, and I might say that I acted in as judicial a manner as possible. I expressed no opinion, pro or con. I simply asked those two questions that I have already repeated to you, without any qualification of any kind, leaving the Minister in a free position to express his opinion without being influenced by the views of anyone else. I could not think he would be "affected" by outside opinions, but nevertheless I carefully abstained from expressing any personal conviction in this matter.

Dr. SPANKIE—The principle urged against the proposition to elevate the standard now seems to be because we are a dying Council; but I think that ought to be a reason why we should pass this resolution. If there is any time a person ought to be good and ought to look higher it is in his dying moments. Dr. Britton eleven years ago established Departmental matriculation as the standard for matriculation to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. I wish to say a little on this matter because it commends itself to me. I know the people are in favor of it and I know the profession in our part of the country endorses it, and I know of no statement made before the Committee that was in any way misleading. I know I said before the Committee that the junior leaving examination, which is a shade higher than the matriculation, is the lowest examination conducted at the present time by the Department of Education for teachers' certificates. Dr. Britton qualifies that by saying the same examination is required for those applying for second class certificates. That is correct in part; those applying for second class certificates must again pass another examination before they get admission to the Normal School. When this was established as our standard for matriculation there was a lower examination for third class teachers, called the primary; that examination has been abolished. When it was in existence there was a distinction at least between a medical student and a third class teacher; now, if the profession is willing to accept the lowest standard of the Department as sufficient for medical men, we have power to do so, but I think that it should be a little higher, and this step is the shortest step that we can take. If the Department objects to our adopting this standard why did they prescribe it as one of their matriculation examinations? Why do they have two matriculation examinations if it is not to give us our choice? There is no harm whatever in adopting this higher standard but a great deal of good will come out of it. Instead of taking the Departmental examination the student may spend one year in arts in any university, that is a provision already in our books. We simply wish to make that compulsory, or make him take the equivalent. When Dr. Roddick addressed this Council a year ago he boasted of the matriculation standing in Quebec, and on page 61 of our Announcement you will find that he said, "I may say, sir, that now we have in the Province of Quebec, I think, the most thorough and most searching matriculation examination in the Dominion of Canada. I think that is admitted by the members of this body," and so on, showing that he approved at least of a high standard of matriculation. On account of our inaction in this respect we have fallen to the rear, we have not kept pace with the general education advancement of the Province. All we ask now is, that some distinction be made between a professional man and the lowest grade of teacher in the Province. It is the shortest step we can take. It is a step marked out for us by the Department itself in the very fact that it has two matriculation examinations, one called a pass examination and the other an honor matriculation. It does not mean that a student must obtain honors in every subject to pass an examination; the word "honor" is applied to that examination simply to distinguish it from what is known as pass-matriculation because the terms "junior leaving" and "senior leaving" are applied to teachers' certificates. The term "pass honor matriculation" applies to those who are seeking admission to universities. The other

professions, the profession of law and the profession of divinity, demand higher standing than we do and we should not at least disregard our own. The average age at which a child passes the entrance examination to a High School is fourteen years, and it takes ordinary candidates three years to pass the matriculation examination as required by us at the present time. The change that we seek will add simply one year to the student's course, one year more at a High School, or if he prefers it he may put that year in in any university. Now this is the shortest step in the line of advancement that we can make, and I think that it ought to be made. The subjects that are added to the examination known as "Honor matriculation examination," are subjects that are admirably suited for medical students, admirably fitted for medical students. For instance the study of biology will at once tell whether a student has an aptitude for medicine or not; and there is simply a little more classics and a little more mathematics added to what we have at the present time; but although it is only one year different in time I believe there is a difference in reality between a boy and a man, and, Mr. President, I would like to see this standard adopted because I know it will be for the public good; I know that the general public demands it, and I know that the profession endorses it; and I know that the Medical Faculty of Queen's University of which the Hon. Senator Sullivan is a member, and he is the only one I did not speak to, because he is here to speak for himself; and I know that every other member of the Faculty endorses what I advocate here to day; every man holds up his hand for the elevation of this standard; and I think that we should have some distinction between the lowest grade of teachers' certificate and the profession of medicine, and I hope, Mr. President, that the report of the Committee will be adopted.

Dr. MACDONALD—It is not my wish to detain you for any length of time by extended remarks, but I wish to say that it is time now that we should recognize the fact that we must not stand still. No one who sees the students that are commencing the study of medicine can be unaware of the fact that very many of them are commencing their studies too young. We must not forget the fact that the examination as here prescribed is the end of the literary education of the medical student, whereas it is the commencement, or almost the commencement at least, of the education of the teacher; and I do not think that we ought to be satisfied with even the lowest one of the lower standards of matriculation. I think that it is time that we should move on and arrive at something better. I can tell you that I know of many young boys that would be very much better at school for another year, but who are now studying medicine. We are sent here not to follow blindly; we must lead; we must do what is best for those who are to follow us; we must not be afraid that because this is our last session here, we may not be elected again or something of that kind, but do what we conscientiously believe to be right. This standard being just a small raise from what we had before I think is the best to adopt.

Dr. BRITTON—Dr. Macdonald has said that by adopting this we will be adopting one of the lower standard of examination; he must have misunderstood this letter, which says it is higher than the highest held by the Department.

Dr. HENRY—I rise to endorse the arguments that have fallen from the last two speakers; I am in hearty sympathy with them. I think the time has arrived when the standard of education should be elevated. An attempt was made in 1891, when the late Dr. Bergin brought in a very extensive report here which commended itself to the Council, and there was a compromise effected that day—I thought we were getting a high standard that morning; Dr. Britton himself and all the Council thought we were getting an elevated standard, but after a time we found it was not what we were expecting to get. I might say further, that it is the universal desire of the profession that the standard should be elevated. There is not a medical man of my own constituency that would not put up his two hands for the elevation of the standard. I understand the standard is very much lower than that in Quebec. It is said here to-day we should not move as a dying Council, but I think if we are going to have a Dominion Medical Council, that when we, as that telegraph received this morning states, have been the leaders in this matter and have accepted the bill, that now is the time to establish a good high matriculation standard for students, before we go into that Dominion Medical Council, as I understand we have a lower standard than that in Quebec.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes, we have.

Dr. BRITTON—Only in one place, in Laval. We are higher than McGill.

Dr. HENRY—Two or three High School teachers have spoken to me about our matriculation, and they laugh at the idea, make a laughing-stock of the profession of medicine for having such a low standard. Our profession is getting crowded, becoming thoroughly congested; we are turning out young men by the hundreds yearly, and there is no spot for them to locate in, and half of them go to the other side. I quite agree with the remarks of Dr. Macdonald that there is lots of young men brought into the medical profession, who would have no intention of going into it only for the annual announcements of the Medical Schools that are sent broadcast to the High Schools to be put in their hands, and to point out that they can get into that just as easy as the teaching body; and there are many young boys and young men that go into the profession of medicine that were never intended for it, God Almighty never intended them for it; and the result is our profession is full to repletion, and that is why the profession of medicine is crowded to death, simply from the fact that the Schools send out batches of circulars and ask the teacher to distribute them among the pupils in the High Schools. The result of all this is we have a congested pro-

fession, and the half of the young men do not know where to find a spot to locate in ; like the dove from the Ark they cannot find a resting place. I heartily endorse the move made to elevate this standard.

I do not apprehend any danger whatever from the Government. We were told by the Hon. Mr. Ross that there was a great number of students that got behind, and their friends were bringing pressure on the Government ; and he said, you must wipe off that slate, after that is done you can go up. Our Department is anxious to elevate the standard and we want you to be with us along that line. But we are told to-day if we move the Government will clip our heads off. I say, Let them clip away ! There is not a bit of danger of it. And then again the election is over for four years, and I do not think there will be any pressure brought on then, and I do not think we need be afraid of Government interference. I do not think it is very nice to hold over this Council the terrors of Government interference. I think the time has arrived when the profession demand and are determined to get it—if they cannot get it here they will get it elsewhere. There is a strong feeling amongst doctors that the standard should be elevated. I trust the territorial men will show to-day that they are in favor of an elevated standard for pre-medical education.

Dr. GEIKIE—I want the Council to understand my position perfectly in regard to this matter. I have said what I think in regard to it now. I am in favor of the highest matriculation we can get, but from what Dr. Britton has said, which is perfectly correct, I do not want to see the Council go up two steps in a desire to ascend and be turned back four, and I may say just at this point that Dr. Moore told me yesterday he would consider the adoption of the honor matriculation a profound mistake by this Council at this time, and he is the representative of Queen's University.

Dr. POWELL—I would just like to give my adhesion to the suggestion that has been made in the report of the Committee. I am very sorry to learn that it is an understood thing, and stated openly here, that this Council while actually under the Act, given power to do certain things with regard to its standard and to make regulations for the admission of young men to the study of medicine, cannot do what the Act says it can do ; in other words if we are to be controlled absolutely by the Department of Education, and afraid to say exactly what the entrance to the profession of medicine is to be, it is time we understood it. I would just like to say further that what has been stated here this morning is absolutely true, that the requirements for matriculation and entrance into the study of medicine demanded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec is higher than that demanded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to-day ; and I may say that it is a great deal higher than is demanded for the entrance to the study of medicine in McGill University—it is quite a different thing ; McGill University will accept the matriculation set down by this Council for its students to enter into the University. But the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec will not accept it nor will they accept the matriculation set by McGill University for the entrance into medicine, but have their own matriculation which is a great deal higher than ours. With all that has been said by Dr. Spankie and Dr. Macdonald I entirely and most heartily concur. I understand, if I understand Dr. Britton correctly, that his word "honor" that is being put into the report, means that in all the subjects of the examination it requires 50 per cent.

Dr. BRITTON—And an additional year's work.

Dr. POWELL—Well, that is not a very great "honor" to my mind, to have a man going up in all these subjects to enter the study of medicine and he is only asked to pass 50 %, that seems to me only what ought to let him in on the front door-step ordinarily—

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Although I am Chairman of this committee, I suppose I might make a few remarks ; in the committee I opposed interfering with the matriculation this session, but at that time I was not in possession of facts I have ascertained now. Dr. Powell has stated openly here, and I suppose he does not fear contradiction or else he would not do it so boldly, that we are lower in our matriculation in medicine than they are in the lower Provinces. Since hearing that statement I have concluded to change my mind on the subject. I have always been a strong advocate for the keeping up of the standard of matriculation. As Dr. Heury has very truly stated, the profession is congested, and we all know that a great number of our medical students, even those that have taken the Council examination, have sought for themselves practice in the western States, and in our own North-West, showing that there was no room at home. And then if you go out into the country you will find that almost every little hamlet, every little cross-road, has a doctor's shingle hanging out, showing that these men are at a loss to get good places for location, or they would not take such insignificant places to start in, also proving that the profession is very much congested. The only way to keep the profession from being congested is by preventing the students from going into the profession, and they cannot get into the profession until they matriculate. I remember at the British Medical Association, when it held its meeting in Montreal, this subject came up for discussion, How to keep the profession from being so over-crowded ? And it was the consensus of opinion of all the speakers there, that the best way was to raise the matriculation standard. If a man once gets into the profession of medicine, no matter how great a dullard he may be, he will ultimately find his way through, even though it is years afterwards ; I know of cases myself where men have been ten years before they got through ; they got a step one year and a step next year, and finally we find them admitted as licensed practitioners. The only way we can prevent this congested condition, and I know

every one in the room will agree with me that the profession is highly congested, after having heard the statement of Dr. Powell, which I was very much gratified at, is to raise the standard of matriculation. (Applause). There is another reason I have, in conjunction with what Dr. Powell has stated, that has caused me to change my position, it is that we are now about to enter a Dominion Federation by which we have Dominion registration, and it would not do very well for us to enter into this Dominion registration without having a standard of matriculation as high as the highest; that is another reason I have why we should favor the elevation of the standard for this present year.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I ask, not to interrupt, would it not be necessary before Dominion Registration became an established fact in Ontario, that our matriculation examination be raised to the standard of Quebec?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—That is one of the implied features of the new bill, there shall be no retrograde movement, no matter how the standard may be in any Province, in no one particular shall the standard retrograde.

Dr. Britton made the statement that seven years ago we had to retrace the steps we had taken towards the elevation of the standard of matriculation, that honors were required in only two subjects. I do not agree with Dr. Britton in that respect; at that time the standard was senior matriculation, and in support of this statement I will read from the Medical Act section 19 sub-section 2. "Where the Council adopts a lower standard for matriculation than graduation in Arts, such standard shall conform to the curriculum of the universities in the Province for the academic year to which such standard applies, or to the course of study prescribed for junior or senior matriculation in arts or to the examinations prescribed by the Department of Education for the leaving examinations of High Schools." That would make it impossible for us to take the course, I think, that Dr. Britton says we did—.

Dr. BRITTON—Would you permit me to make a correction there. The object that we had in view as a Council in deputing Dr. Sangster and myself to interview the Honorable the Minister of Education at that time was to see whether or not we would be allowed to depart from the provisions of that particular clause, and have the Department grant junior matriculation certificates together with a certificate of having obtained honors in two subjects.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I have no remembrance of that at all.

Dr. SANGSTER—I have no remembrance of it.

Dr. BRITTON—It was only honors in two subjects.

Dr. SANGSTER—We were deputed to see Hon. Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross we thought had brought in a bill which practically was intended to cut the throat of the Council. We forestalled the bill at the Legislature by accepting the alternative of cutting our own throats and allowing them to do what they called "Clean the slate"; and certain changes were made in the regulations in accordance with the requirement of the Government at that time. My recollection of our interview with Mr. Ross was that it was to obtain permission from him to go back to our original regulations, and to have him rescind the requirement that the matriculation of this Council should be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor before it came into force. We obtained permission of that kind from Mr. Ross.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I feel positive that it was senior matriculation, and that there was no mixing of honor subjects whatever with the ordinary work, and we then had to take a back seat and retrace our steps to where we had been before.

Dr. SANGSTER—I think Dr. Moorhouse is wrong about the senior matriculation; I am sure that was not what we decided upon, because the feeling among the educational members of the Council was that they did not want a teacher's examination; that feeling was stated and expressed. And I do not think it was the senior examination. It is some years ago of course but you could easily refer back to the Announcement of that year. It is hard to keep those things in memory.

Dr. BROCK—I have not heard the discussion upon this question, but action in the Council some years ago with regard to this question which was at that time so fully discussed and explained to my satisfaction that I deferred saying anything further upon it. I brought in a motion, if I remember right, with regard to matriculation, to stop the constant changes which were being made and which were so difficult for us to explain to intending students, and I brought in a motion requiring a B. A. degree at that time. I think it would be better for us to wait until the new Council meets next year; and I shall at this time vote for the amendment of Dr. Campbell to the recommendation of the Committee.

Dr. MOORE—I did not hear all the discussion, but I generally am desirous of going upon the record. I think probably it would be wise just now, as this is a dying Council, and probably this is our last day here, to let this stand over until next year, and let the new Council take it up. I was not on the Education Committee, because, as you all know, I have not been doing a very great deal of work at this meeting of the Council, as I am not very well. It seems to me that you have not considered the whole thing as fully as might have been done. I see no reference to any change in the other alternative of matriculation examination, or at least I have not heard of any, and probably it would be just as well to leave it over. I have no instructions from my University, but Dr. Spankie says we are all in favor of raising the standard. We know that Queen's Univer-

sity is always in favor of advancing the standard of education. But I think my friend, Dr. Spankie, will be back here next year, and of course if I am alive I will be here, because I am, so far as I know, the only new member of the incoming Medical Council, I have been re-appointed. As I say, I am quite sure my friend, Dr. Spankie, will be back, and will bring this up next year.

Dr. POWELL—I have not got my appointment in my pocket yet, and I do not know whether I will be back here or not. If the gentlemen who elected me before want me, I will come; but I would like to get a chance to put my vote on record on this business, and I intend to vote as a territorial representative for the recommendation of the Committee.

Dr. BROCK—I was very glad to know that this Council so heartily endorsed the Roddick bill, and so heartily endorsed the step that this Council can take in bringing that legislation into actual operation. The matriculation of that new Council must be as high as the highest matriculation in the Province. It has been here stated that the Province of Quebec has at the present time a higher standard of matriculation than we have in Ontario, and therefore I think it would be taking a retrograde step if this Council did not support the report of our Educational Committee. That Committee has had before it all the facts in the case, and I have great pleasure, therefore, and I think no other course would be consistent with what we did yesterday, than to support the report of the Educational Committee.

Dr. SANGSTER—It is better to raise our matriculation standard ourselves than to be in the humiliating position of being forced to raise it by the adoption of the Dominion Medical Act.

Dr. BRAY—I am very much in favor of a high matriculation, but I think there is a proper time to raise it, and I do not think that at the present time it would be well for this Council to meddle very much with the curriculum.

Dr. Roddick's bill has been spoken of, but that bill may not be in force for two or three years; I do not think there is any chance of it becoming law for two or three years and I do not see why at the dying session of this Council we should bring in any change in the matriculation or any part of the curriculum. I want to be on record that I am in favor of raising the standard of matriculation and of medical education, but I think there is a proper time to do it. We can raise this standard but it cannot come into effect for another year, and the next Council may come in and undo what we have done; consequently I think in the interests of everybody it is a great deal better to leave the matter as it stands now and let the new Council inaugurate any change they see fit.

Dr. THORBURN—There has been so much time occupied in discussing this matter that every one is called upon to put in as small a space as possible what he has to say and therefore I will be brief in my remarks. I think with some of the gentlemen who have been speaking that the standard of education should be elevated and that we ought not to be retrogressive; but I have not learned that we are regressing. It is all very well to say, elevate the standard! But I think it would be well to let this matter stand over till next session of the Council after the new members are elected and after they get the expression of their constituents as far as possible.

The PRESIDENT put the amendment and on a vote being taken, declared it lost.

The PRESIDENT put the motion to adopt Clause 5 and on a vote having been taken declared it carried and clause 5 adopted.

Dr. SANGSTER and **Dr. HENRY** asked for the yeas and nays.

The REGISTRAR took the yeas and nays as follows: Yeas—Drs. Barrick, Emory, Griffin, Hanly, Henderson, Henry, Lane, Luton, Macdonald, Moorhouse, Powell, Robertson, Sangster, Spankie, Stuart, Thornton. Nays—Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Douglas, Geikie, Moore, Roome, Sullivan, Thorburn, Vernon. 16 yeas, 11 nays.

Dr. SANGSTER—I have a matter of privilege that you kindly allowed me to bring up to-day. I foresee that I shall not be able to enter upon it before the close of this session; and I shall therefore ask to be permitted to speak upon it at the opening of the afternoon session, and I should like the gentlemen connected with and concerned in it, namely, Drs. Britton, Geikie, Sullivan, to be present, and I openly say so now.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read Clause 6 of the Education Committee's report and moved its adoption.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The object in adding to subsection 1, section 2, the words we suggest seems to be to debar fifth year men from engaging in practice on their own account, as many of them have done, and practising under the wing of some already licensed practitioner.

Dr. ROOME—That latter part is not very definite. Does that mean he can practise under some medical practitioner?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—Yes.

Dr. ROOME—It says, "On his own account"; if he goes out and practises under some particular doctor, he can do it, and he would refer you to that particular clause.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion to adopt Clause 6, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried, and Clause 6 adopted.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read Clause 7 and moved its adoption.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—The object in the Committee asking for this movement is, that many a young man takes the course of arts and medicine concurrently, perhaps, having taken the first

year in arts and then the remaining three years in arts, concurrently with their four years course in medicine, graduating probably in arts the year before he graduates in medicine; they then present their degree to the Registrar, so as to entitle them to take the intermediate and the final at the end of what was really their fourth year in medicine. This course, you will see quite readily, defeats the object of the Medical Act.

Dr. SANGSTER—What is your recommendation on that?

Dr. MOORHOUSE—That we insert after the word "facility" in the 5th line of the sub-section, the following:—"Who have graduated in arts as above specified prior to beginning their medical course."

Dr. SANGSTER—That is right.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—So that they must have graduated in arts before starting their medical course.

Dr. BRITTON—I must take strong exception to this; therefore I have a few words to say. We all desire and believe that the standard of general education amongst medical men should be as high as possible, therefore it is only natural that and we should seek to favor the taking of an Arts course. If you follow the suggestion of the Committee as just now read by Dr. Moorhouse what will the consequence be? Any young man, or at all events the majority of young men who intend to proceed to the license of this College will be deterred from taking a degree in Arts when they know they must spend eight years in all; four in Arts and in Medicine. Exception has been taken in the remarks made by Dr. Moorhouse to the over-lapping of Medicine and Arts. I might say that in the University of Toronto and probably in the other universities, I do not know definitely what their curricula are in this matter, but in the University of Toronto at any rate special provision has been made for taking arts and medicine concurrently, or so that in six years one may become not only a graduate in arts but in medicine also. At first this might look to the members of this Council as perhaps not getting a great deal of medicine. Let me state the facts as I have them before me; in brief, a student devotes his first two years almost exclusively to arts; in his third year he takes up more medicine and arts; likewise in the fourth year; and the fifth and sixth are devoted to medicine exclusively. Were we to exact registration after graduation in arts in the science course, for it is this course that we require in our curriculum—we would compel one who has taken a much higher position in many of the medical subjects than we exact and has advanced a great deal farther than we demand, to go straight back to the elementary subjects. I do not know anything more preposterous than that men who have advanced to the extent of original research should be asked to go back and spend their time ostensibly studying the elements of physiology and primary anatomy, both of which subjects they are supposed to know as well as any member of the medical profession outside possibly of professors in those subjects. I just give you, in as brief a form as I possibly can, an idea of what is required in this six year course although it allows over-lapping. It means this, that in biology he must take four sessions, physics, three years; chemistry, four years; cytology and histology three years; human anatomy, two years, and of course in addition to that he must take a lot of other anatomy besides.

Our requirements do not call for biology at all, but he has to take four years; and who will deny the fact that a thorough study of biology will not only make a man more cultured but more scientific in the practice of his profession as a medical man. We ask for two years in physics, he spends three, and in his third year the work is far in advance of anything we demand. We exact two years in chemistry, he takes four. In our curriculum, so far as I know (I stand ready for correction) there is no reference made whatever to physiological chemistry as an individual subject. Whereas he has to take a separate course of lectures most desirable.

The curriculum year by year is as follows:—First year English, mathematics, French and German, elementary biology, with laboratory work, elementary physics and chemistry with laboratory work. In the second year English, psychology, zoology of the invertebrates with laboratory work, chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, physics with laboratory work and elementary physiology; in his third year he must take English, vertebrates, zoology with laboratory work, human anatomy, cytology and histology, organic chemistry with laboratory work, physics with laboratory work; in his fourth year English, embryology of the vertebrates, general biology, including history of biology, bacteriology, physiology, physiological chemistry and human anatomy. Then, when he is in his fifth and sixth years the subjects are exclusively medical, thus completing the requirements of the Council.

He has studied medicine for six years. Now, gentlemen, I am sure that this would never have been introduced had the gentlemen fully understood how matters stand; and I sincerely trust that those who expressed themselves in favor of compelling every graduate to register first and then go on for four years more, making in all eight years, will be satisfied to let matters remain as they are.

A couple of years ago application was made to the University of Toronto for Fellows in Anatomy in the Cornell University. This application was made by Prof. Kerr, and he declined to accept any who had taken the original arts course including the classics and mathematics, we will say—the arts course minus the science—he declined to consider recommendations regarding any who had taken that course first and then followed it up with a course of medicine; that was his opinion. What he wanted was those who had taken the science course as I have laid it down

here, together with medicine. Two such were recommended ; there were applications from Johns-Hopkins and from several other places, leading institutions of America, but these two men were accepted ; they worked for one year ; they were with three other men, from where I will not say (I do not want to arouse any jealousy), but there were three other men working with them, and at the end of the first year the qualifications of our men, who had taken the course that I have indicated, had shown themselves to be such that they were selected for promotion and given permanent positions on the staff of the University. Three men also who had taken this course were chosen, above all others, for the University of Chicago, and there they are still working. Let us be careful what we do ; if we adopt the recommendation of the Committee, I am afraid we shall go against what is right and reasonable and what will best conduce to the advancement of the profession to the higher cultivation of medical men, and to their having a thorough scientific training. I only hope that the other Universities of the land will adopt such a course as this. I do not know whether or not the University of Toronto took the initiative in this matter, but I assure you that this course was adopted on the plan which exists to-day in Cambridge University and is as nearly as possible identical with it. Are we anxious to advance beyond Cambridge, or rather, is there a possibility of us doing so in this country ? I think not.

There are many more things I might say in relation to this question, but I refrain, sincerely hoping that this Council will not endorse the action of the Education Committee.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not propose making any extended remarks I am only a single member, but I am willing to adopt the recommendation of the Committee. The Council must not lose sight of the fact that the great reason why a degree in arts was accepted in lieu of the one year of professional study was the fact that the man who had taken a degree in arts had that lengthened systematic mental training which qualified him to begin judiciously the study of medicine. It was thought of so much importance that he should come here with mental habits, quick and alert by training, that the Council was prepared to forego one year of the professional curriculum in favor of the degree in arts. The time is such that it is impossible to enter into the question fully as one would like to, but I conceive the over-lapping of the two courses results in a huge amount of mere cram. We have been told again and again that the medical studies of a student were so onerous and so exacting that the whole of his time was occupied ; now if we are to learn that besides pursuing medical studies he has got to take up certain branches in the department of arts we are placed face to face with what is an obvious contradiction. I believe that a man will be a better practitioner and a better student all through if he begins the study of medicine with an arts degree, and that he will probably make a better practitioner when he gets through his medical course ; but I just as firmly believe that if a man is attempting to jumble arts course and medical course up through a series of years he is not likely to become a brilliant practitioner. I am strongly in favor of the recommendation of the committee.

Dr. BRITTON—I might have said this before and I can say it now in answer to what Dr. Sangster has said ; according to this plan the student is studying medicine for six years, all we exact is four years of theoretical study and a year of practical work. He is studying medicine for six years and, as I show you by the curriculum, he starts on medical work the first year ; and when this plan was laid down it was at the expense of the arts course, that is, the medical course was made to encroach upon it.

Dr. HENRY—Do I understand the arts course is only two years, and medicine four ?

Dr. BRITTON—No.

Dr. HENRY—Then medicine two and arts four ?

Dr. BRITTON—No.

Dr. HENRY—We require four years in medicine and I understood arts required eight years.

Dr. BRITTON—That would be eight years all told. He studies medicine exclusively for two years and during the other four years he studies arts and medicine concurrently.

Dr. HENRY—He does not get a classical arts course.

Dr. BRITTON—Yes, to the extent he has Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, French and German for the first year ; he has English psychology during the other years in the arts course.

Dr. MACDONALD—This was thoroughly gone into in committee, and it was pointed out there that, in some instances at all events, the courses so over-lapped as to make them only semi-efficient. I wish just to say, however, that we know that there are instances when boys of fourteen have matriculated at the University. Now if a boy of fourteen or fifteen—lots of boys at fifteen and plenty of them at sixteen—matriculate and go on, he is through both these courses having them crammed up together and neither arts nor medical course would be of much service. I really believe, and I am sincere in the belief that it is better for those young fellows to get through one thing at a time and do it thoroughly (hear, hear). Let them go through their art's course if they are going to take it, and let them be thoroughly equipped in that particular : then let them go on with their medical course. I just merely wish to put myself on record as being in thorough accord with the recommendation of the committee.

Dr. MOORE—Dr. Macdonald has just said he has known boys of fourteen to be able to matriculate at the University. To my mind any boy who has sufficient brains to matriculate at the University at fourteen years deserves to be permitted to enter the University, because he is a

coming man in this country, because he has genius and ability sufficient to do that ; we should not throw any stumbling-blocks in the way of genius. The young man that is able to do that is able to do it well, or he could not do it at all.

Dr. MACDONALD—They break down.

Dr. MOORE—Then that is their own fault. We are not here to keep people alive. Young men who can do that are nation builders.

Dr. MACDONALD—I thought that was what we were here for.

Dr. MOORE—It is only a short time ago that the late Principal Grant, one of the best educationists in this country, I might say a nation builder, had it in his mind that he was going to adopt a course in the University that would lead up to what he would consider medical B.A. I find according to Dr. Britton's report this has been practically adopted by the University of Toronto ; and he tells me it is in perfect order. Any young man that can take these two at a time must be a bright fellow ; he must be more than an ordinary boy, he must be a genius, and I do not care if he graduates at twenty-one. Some of the brightest medical men we have in this country and in the country south of us to-day have not reached the age of forty-five years ; and many of the best surgeons and the best medical men we have are not more than forty-five years of age, and these men must have been bright in the beginning, or they would not have been so bright as they are now. We ought to go slowly and leave it as it was and let the new Council take it up if they wish, but put no stumbling-blocks in the way of genius.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and Clause 6 adopted as read.

Dr. MOORHOUSE read Clause 7.

On motion, Clause 7 was adopted as read.

On motion, the report as a whole was adopted.

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN.—The Education Committee met in the Library of the Ontario Medical Association on the afternoon of Tuesday the 24th of June, the following members being present : Drs. Moorhouse, Henry, Luton, Roome, Macdonald, Spankie, Geikie, Moore and Britton. Dr. Moorhouse was elected Chairman ; Dr. Macdonald Secretary. We took up the papers and business referred to us by the President and Council as follows :

No. 1. Concerning the preparation of addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, in reference to a communication from the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, enclosing an extract from a report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada, approved of by his Excellency the 22nd of January, 1902, in answer to circular despatch from the Right Hon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies ; we beg to report that this Committee are of the opinion that the Council is not in a position to give advice on the matter, it being only a representative body for one Province. That while it might be in the interests of the physician as well as the druggist that the British Pharmacopœia be made the standard for Canada, that clause which asks for proper protection to the compilers and printers would be fully covered by having the publication copyrighted.

No. 2. In reference to a communication from the Ontario College of Pharmacy. We would respectfully recommend that the Medical Council appoint a committee to consider the enclosed matter and report to the Council.

No. 3. A communication from the New York State University. We would recommend that we reply to the communication from Henry L. Taylor, Secretary of the State University of New York, that as medical education in the Province of Ontario is undergoing some changes in the direction of elevation of the standard of preliminary education, and as the statements in the communication are not sufficiently explicit, suggesting that action be deferred until in possession of more accurate information.

No. 4. The following motion was referred to your Committee, as follows :

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, that the Education Committee take into consideration the whole subject of examinations, but more particularly the clinical examinations, with a view to making them more practical, effectual and modern, and that the Committee make inquiries into the condition of the chemical laboratory, and if they find it necessary, recommend that a sum be placed in the estimates for the purpose of renewing the apparatus necessary for giving full and complete examinations, such as are conducted by the best examining boards in any country.

(a) We would recommend the following :

That a first-class articulated skeleton, on which the dislocations can be produced, be secured.

(b) That gross pathological specimens and suitable culture media be provided.

(c) That accommodation be made for the examination of 12 students at one time on practical chemistry, and that additional apparatus be provided for the same, which should be modern in every respect.

(d) That the length of time of examination of each student be extended from one hour to two hours, on practical chemistry.

(e) That burettes, pipettes, urinometers, ureometers, etc., be provided for each of the twelve sets of apparatus.

We respectfully recommend that a sum not more than \$600.00 be appropriated for the above mentioned improvements, and that all the fixtures be made as movable as possible.

We would further recommend that a committee be appointed consisting of Drs. Geikie, Britton and Macdonald to act in conjunction with Dr. Pyne for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing recommendations. We would further recommend that Dr. Pyne make enquiries when abroad as to the method of conducting examinations in other countries and that he be reimbursed for any expense he may incur in the discharge of this duty.

5. Under the head of Matriculation, section 1, sub-section 1, 5th line, we would add after the word "for" the word "honor."

6. To add to sub-section 1, section 2, the following :—

That the provisions of this section shall be strictly enforced and that the Registrar shall be instructed to notify every student on commencing his fifth year that he will not be allowed to present himself for examination for license unless and until he shall have conformed strictly to the regulations of the Council concerning the work of the fifth year; also that if a fifth year student evade the law by practising medicine on his own account or ostensibly practising under a licensed practitioner he shall not be entitled to a license at the end of his fifth year.

7. Section 2, sub-section 2, fifth line, after the word "Physiology," insert "Who have graduated in Arts as above specified prior to beginning their medical course."

8. On page 12, sub-section 6, the last of line, we would recommend the erasure of the publishers' name.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. D. MOORHOUSE, M.D.,

Chairman.

Adopted.

(Signed) W. J. HUNTER EMORY, President

Dr. HANLY presented and read the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, and moved its adoption, seconded by Dr. Lane.

Dr. HANLY—A letter was sent to us asking that permission be granted that fifth year students be allowed to attend camps where men were suffering from small pox. The Committee looked into the matter, and thought of complying with the request, but on conferring with the members of the Council the Committee ascertained that the Council would not entertain such an idea.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and on a vote having been taken, declared it carried and the report adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Your Committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Bryce, re medical attendance on men in isolated positions in the unorganized districts of New Ontario, beg leave to report that we have no power to act in the matter, and make no recommendation.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HANLY,

Adopted.

Chairman, Rules and Regulations.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY.

Dr. SULLIVAN presented draft of a letter of congratulation to Sir Frederick W. Borden, M.D., K.C., M.G., as follows :—

TORONTO, ONT.

SIR FREDERICK W. BORDEN, M.D., K.C.M.G.

We, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario yesterday were pleased to enroll you as an honorary member of the College, the first and only one. To-day we are further gratified on learning that our beloved King has been pleased to confer on you the distinguished honor of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and we take the earliest occasion to send you, Lady Borden and family our warmest congratulations.

Every Canadian feels that you are entitled to this recognition for, if Canada by her splendid services to the Empire at a critical period in the late war secured the deep and

lasting gratitude of the Motherland, the admiration of civilization and inestimable advantages for herself, you stood foremost in the production of these great results as the Minister of Militia.

As Canadian citizens we feel indebted to the energy, tact and vigilance that enabled you at a perilous and trying period to place at the disposal of the Empire an army of Canadians whose achievements in the field will ever be a pride and glory to Canada.

As representatives of the Medical Profession we take particular pride in the fact that one of its members had so well directed the military affairs of this Dominion as to permit the organizing and placing on a permanent footing an Army Medical Corps up to the highest standard and endorsed by the War Office as is shown by its adopting your methods and apparatus. In this every Canadian surgeon takes special pride.

Finally as our youngest member we heartily wish you God speed. Henceforth we will take more interest in your career, if that were possible, and we pray that you, Lady Borden and family may enjoy for many years honors so well deserved.

(Signed) W. J. HUNTER EMORY,

President.

R. A. PYNE,

Registrar.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I rise to a point of order ?

Is this resolution to congratulation, or an address to the gentleman ?

Dr. SULLIVAN—It is a congratulation.

On motion the letter of congratulation was adopted, and the Registrar was instructed to forward it.

On motion, the members composing the Prosecutions Committee of 1901-02 were re-appointed as Prosecutions Committee of 1902-03.

Dr. DOUGLAS presented and read the Supplemental report of the Committee on Complaints.

On motion, the report was adopted as read.

To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

Your Complaints Committee beg to submit the following Supplemental report :

A. G. Hurdman must take anatomy again. The Registrar is instructed to return to him the fee he inclosed in connection with his appeal.

W. J. DOUGLAS,

Adopted.

Chairman.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY,

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the members composing the Legislative Committee of 1901-02 be re-appointed as Legislative Committee for 1902-03. Carried.

Dr. MOORE—I desire to make an enquiry. I want to know who has charge of our Announcement? This Announcement of ours, as I suppose, is a Hansard, and everything that is said in this Council is supposed to appear therein; but I find that in the Announcement of last year there is a great deal that was said that is not here at all. I remember making some complimentary, or rather just, remarks, regarding the death of our late lamented Premier, the Honorable A. S. Hardy, K.C., and there is but one or two words here regarding it. I remember also, replying to Dr. McLaughlin, and I find that is also absent. Who has the right, and who is it that removes from the short-hand report prepared by Mr. Downey, the remarks of any gentleman without his permission? It should not be removed even with his permission; it is either a Hansard, or it is not a Hansard at all. It must be either a full and complete report, or we had better not have any, and save a good deal of expense. What right has any Committee or any gentleman, from the President down, to say that the remarks of any member of this Council shall not appear in the minutes. I want to ask through you, Mr. President, who it was that struck this out. The remarks must be there to show the good judgment or the reverse of the speaker. Every word must appear, otherwise it is not a correct Hansard.

The PRESIDENT—I am not able to give the information.

Dr. MOORE—Perhaps the Registrar can.

The REGISTRAR—I cannot give the information as to who removed anything from the Announcement, because I am not permitted to look over the Announcement, even to correct a proof; the correcting is all done by the man who prints it; that is part of the contract. I do not know how it was left out, or who left it out. I never saw the Announcement till it came out to be addressed to the profession.

Dr. MOORE—I will ask Mr. Downey, who took down all the remarks and I suppose sent them in the typewritten copy to the printer—he did not remove any, I presume. If this is under the control of the Committee on printing, I want to know if they took these remarks I speak of out, and if not, who did it.

Mr. DOWNEY—I took down in shorthand everything that was said or that transpired at the meeting of the Council, and I correctly transcribed my notes and handed a correct and complete typewritten transcript to the printer. I do not have anything to do with reading the proof, and did not see the Announcement until the page proofs were handed to me to be indexed.

Dr. GEIKIE—It is not right that committees or printers should interfere. I remember one printer putting in an Announcement, that students of anatomy in dissecting should dissect “the whole human race” instead of “the whole human body.”

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to ask a question; unfortunately I was too late at the session yesterday to hear a resolution in reference to students who were serving in the Imperial army in South Africa, but I understood when I came in that a resolution had been introduced and passed, that all students on Active Service should be granted the examinations that they missed through being away. Is that correct?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Dr. SULLIVAN—That is, those who applied for it.

Dr. BRITTON—In that case I suppose you will entertain an application through me.

The PRESIDENT—The report of the Committee has been adopted; it would have to take the form of a supplemental report.

Dr. CAMPBELL—This is a late hour at which to do that. The applicant's name could be brought in now and could safely go under the same rule as the others, because the parties have to supply the Registrar with evidence of their service, and so on.

Dr. BRITTON—I have a letter from Mr. John King, K.C., whose son, MacDougall King, was in South Africa. Mr. King read the report in yesterday's newspapers and noticed that his son's name and the name of a friend, Mr. G. E. McKenzie, did not appear. I move that Mr. MacDougall King and Mr. G. E. McKenzie, medical students who were on service in South Africa, in the Canadian contingent, be granted the same privilege as was granted to others who applied.

Dr. MOORE—I have very great pleasure in seconding that motion.

The PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

Dr. SANGSTER—I wish to speak to a question of privilege. In the discussion that took place the other day, irregular and personal in its character, I have been placed before the public in the unfortunate position of having my veracity impugned and not resenting it, not replying to it. It would naturally have fallen on me to reply on the occasion in question, but I was prevented doing so partly by the shock I had received at the coarse attack made upon me by Senator Sullivan and partly by the fact that a gentleman present appealed to the chair that the discussion should cease. I decided to bring it up therefore in the form of a question of privilege. I would have brought it up yesterday but I watched diligently all through the day but found no occasion upon which the three gentlemen concerned (Drs. Britton, Geikie and Sullivan) were present. I intended to bring it up this morning but deferred it for the same reason.

With regard to my friend Dr. Sullivan, to take the last first, I am sorry that my poor face seems to find such disfavor in his eyes. It is the only face, however, that I have, and I have to use it on that account. He should remember and his friends should remember that it falls not to the off all to possess personal beauty, and that few men who are advanced to the age that he and I have reached can be taken as the Adonis among men. The Senator made complaint of two statements made; first, that there were men in this Council that have no right to be here; and secondly, that in one instance of two old men, one appointed the other. With regard to the first of these statements I may say that it has been issued again and again for years past without being challenged, and if the Honorable Dr. Sullivan is prepared to challenge all who make that statement, he must challenge the Attorney-General. It will be within the knowledge of most persons present in the room and especially Dr. Pyne (the Registrar) who was present that the Attorney-General last session stated in the house that he knew there were men in this Council who had no right there. That was when the bill was introduced and moved to a committee in the house.

Dr. BRAY—Why did he not amend the Act?

Dr. SANGSTER—I have not time to go into that now. I will go into it if you like.

Dr. MOORE—Go into it.

Dr. SANGSTER—So far as the former statement is concerned that in one instance two old men appointed one another I wish to say that in the Committee Room of the Legislative Chambers that statement was made not by me but by an old student of Dr. Sullivan himself; it was repeated by others and seemed to be accepted because Dr. Sullivan's friends were present and neglected to resent it or contradict it.

My friend Dr. Geikie said gratuitously that he remembered Dr. Sangster so far back as to be able to say that he was at one time an enthusiastic supporter of the presence of representatives of the educational bodies in the Medical Council. I told him he was stating what was untrue; and he reiterated his statement, saying, I know that I am stating what is perfectly true. And he went on to say that he was connected with me after the Council was formed for some fourteen years, and that he never heard one dissent from the constitution of the Council. Now I wish to say that I defy Dr. Geikie, and I defy Dr. Geikie's friends, and I defy any man in this Council to produce in all the writing upon this subject one word or title in support of his assertion. I

deny in the most emphatic way that I ever uttered one word in support of the constitution of this Council, that is, one word in support of the presence of educational bodies in this Council. It may be a question of veracity if it were to rest only upon what is said verbally, but Dr. Geikie and I were both connected with the old Victoria College.

In 1869 the Medical Council was established, and, speaking of the medical department of Victoria College, neither Dr. Geikie nor myself, nor any other member of the Faculty was in favor of the new order of things. I did accept an examinership in the Medical Council in 1870 and 1871; I was appointed to that position by the Medical Faculty of Victoria College, and it became my duty to present myself there and do my duty as examiner; but the Faculty to which Dr. Geikie refers, became extinct or non est in 1870, one year after the Medical Council was formed, and yet Dr. Geikie said that for fourteen years that continued in existence, and he never heard one word of exception to the constitution of the Council. I am sorry if what I say puts Dr. Geikie in an unpleasant position, but he has only himself to thank for it. I owe Dr. Geikie no forbearance in this matter; in all my sojourn in the Medical Council, Dr. Geikie has never lost an opportunity of giving effect to an ancient grudge between him and me of thirty-five years standing, and yet I am generous enough to say that I still regret having to make so explicit a statement and so explicit an exposure of a misstatement made by my friend Dr. Geikie—

Dr. MACDONALD—Could not we let all this pass? It was only a lapsus linguae.

Dr. SANGSTER—I do not intend to be choked off. My friend Dr. Macdonald is always ready to get up at one stage of a matter and ask that a thing be set aside. I have been grossly misrepresented, and I know what my rights are as a member of this Council and I mean to maintain them.

With regard to my friend Dr. Britton, who is an old pupil of mine, and whom I esteem highly and in whom I see many points of excellence and many points that are admirable and lovable—

Dr. MOORE—Is this another taffy pull?

Dr. SANGSTER—There may be an occasion sometime to have a taffy pull and if there is you won't think the taffy sweet.

Dr. MOORE—Those were your own words some years ago.

Dr. SANGSTER—To continue; my friend Dr. Britton referred to a pamphlet issued by a committee of the Defence Association, a committee of three, I think, of which I was one, and took some statements from that which he characterized very unhappily, I think, in his case, as in the case of my friend Dr. Sullivan; when you regard the comeliness of their countenance and the sweetness of their expression, beaming all over with the milk of human kindness, one wonders that such common expressions and such swear words can issue from such sweet lips. I do not know that I penned the particular article of the pamphlet to which he refers, but I endorse every word that is in that pamphlet; I endorse everything that I have written or said in this controversy between the profession and the schools. I am prepared if given time, ample time, to defend everything I have said. I think it came ill from Dr. Britton to impugn the veracity of myself; Dr. Britton's veracity has been seriously impugned on several occasions in this Council, and on one instance very fatally, and I think he would have done well to remember that men who live in glass houses should not throw stones. It would be a long course to go into Dr. Britton's long speech and reply to every part of it, but I should be delighted, if the Council would give me unlimited time, to do so, and occupy it to advantage. I do not like to keep you from dinner and unless compelled to do so, I do not propose to occupy much more time. I am not greatly concerned at the personal abuse that has been heaped upon me by the dominant element in this Council; I am here in the interests of my constituents and in the interests of the profession at large. The views I hold may possibly be mistaken, but until they have been shown to be mistaken, not by such inane persiflage as my friend Dr. Geikie sometimes indulges in, not by abuse or by grandiloquent periods, but by solid arguments and a reference to established facts, I shall hold those views honestly and pertinaciously, and I shall continue to express them to the best of my power, clearly and fearlessly. I do not pretend to be able to compete with my university friends in the vocabulary they used. During the present and the past year in this Medical Council I have been followed by these gentlemen with a vindictive animosity that has already challenged outside remark, and which will become a matter for the enlightenment of the Medical Electorate. I am content that it should do so, and I am content to leave the honors of that department of polite discussion with my friends, the representatives of the universities. I wish in conclusion just to state, that in speaking of the representatives of the universities, I make no reference to Dr. Moorhouse, who has never to my knowledge uttered an unpleasant word in this Council, nor do I make any reference to Dr. Griffin and Dr. Douglas. I was rejoiced to hear Dr. Britton testifying to the gentlemanliness of a loved associate of mine who is not now present; I believe that every man in this Council and every man who knows him, knows that he is an honorable man, and a gentleman, and a more than ordinarily able man; and yet I am sorry to remember that it is only a few years ago when my friend Dr. Britton designated even that gentleman as the "scavenger of the profession, about whom he did not care 'a tinker's curse.'"

Dr. SULLIVAN—I would just simply say that I am very much pleased with the very small amount of punishment that my friend Dr. Sangster inflicted upon me. I do regret making the remarks which I did make; they were wrong; they were entirely unsuited to an assembly of this kind, and I can only allege the heat of the debate and feeling that an attack was made on me.

which was undeserved. But I should not have used the language which I did to him ; and to the members of this body I desire to express my regret and to assure them that it will never occur again.

Dr. GEIKIE—As to my share, I would just say in a very few words what I have stated, that I never heard Dr. Sangster say anything disparaging in regard to the institutions being represented on the Council, never. What was running through my head as I said at the time I made use of the expression "fourteen years" was simply having been fourteen years in Victoria College. That was an error, a lapsus linguae. I had also in my mind the date, 1866, as the date of Parker bill. I know that when Dr. Berryman used to make his report of Council matters nobody heard Dr. Sangster or anybody else in the Faculty say one word about our not having a right there. That was the whole point I made.

Dr. SANGSTER—The statement you made was that I was enthusiastically in favor of it.

Dr. GEIKIE—He was as much in favor of our being represented there as myself and I was enthusiastically in favor of it and so was he. That was my belief. My belief might have been wrong. The statement as to fourteen years was a lapsus linguae, nothing more. I have never heard Dr. Sangster challenge Dr. Berryman's right as a member of our Faculty to sit here.

I do not regret anything that I did say because I did not say anything that I think was wrong. I have felt all along that Dr. Sangster in my opinion—of course my opinion is not necessarily right—has given a great deal of trouble ; he has been everlastingly finding fault, year after year, and has delayed the business of this Council very much at times and in that way has prolonged our sessions, and has been the most expensive member I think in the whole Council.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I suggest that if Dr. Geikie intends to go into the line that he indulged in the other day, to put the matter straight, I might call his attention to the fact that the wasp admitted to the garden party is not the dissident but it is the members of the garden party that are dissidents.

Dr. BRITTON—This appears to be, speaking in Methodist parlance, a sort of fellowship meeting in which one is expected to give his experience. Dr. Sangster has taken exception to one phrase that I used in debate the other day, and I think rightly ; but when he did so I think he might also have said, "I myself in the heat of temper and the ardour of debate, made use of a very offensive expression and I am sorry for it." I will not repeat just now what that was but I would like Dr. Sangster before we separate to say that he regrets his expression—he knows what it was.

So far as the circular he speaks of is concerned the charge it contains is such an unfounded one and so dreadful in character that I must plead at least a little palliation for my offence in having used the strong language I did. During the last ten years Dr. Sangster has been writing to the public press on medical matters—I do not know how he has had so much access to it—and he has been appealing also to the profession through medical journals ; but he has never so far as I know, fairly substantiated the statement stigmatized by me, therefore I am in a position to say that the circular's original indictment (I am using moderate language now) is without foundation in fact. There was proper reason for me to say it was untrue ; I did say it was untrue. But in the heat of debate I used terms which I regret.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the President vacate and the Vice-President take the chair. Carried.

The PRESIDENT retired from the chair, and Vice-President Robertson took the chair.

Dr. BRAY—I have great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to our President for the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Council during the present session. I have sat under a good many Presidents and I do not think the affairs and business of the Council have been conducted more quickly or satisfactorily under any than they have this time, therefore I have a great deal of pleasure in proposing the vote of thanks to Dr. Emory.

Dr. MOORE—I have very great pleasure in seconding that resolution. I knew when I nominated Dr. Emory that he would be elected and I knew that he would discharge the duties well ; and he has discharged his duties ably and efficiently with honor to himself and dignity, probably as much so as any man in this Council. He has sat on many of the important committees and has there been found to be a man fearless in opinion, with honesty of purpose, generosity of heart and with a keen and sharp intellect. I felt in nominating him as President of this Council for the ensuing year I was asking the Council to elect a gentleman who would do credit to himself and to this Council and to the profession that he has the honor to belong to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT put the motion, and, on a standing vote, declared it carried unanimously. [REDACTED]

Vice-President ROBERTSON—In tendering the vote of thanks to President Emory, said : This Council has expressed its appreciation of your services as President by a hearty vote of

thanks. Allow me to convey to you the thanks of the Council for the able manner in which you have filled the chair during the session.

Dr. EMORY—I thank you, gentlemen, very heartily indeed for the kindly expression of your good will and appreciation. It has not been a difficult matter to preside over this Council, because I have had generous support.

The REGISTRAR read the minutes of this session, which, on motion, were confirmed as read.

The Council ordered the following letter to be embodied in the minutes for 1902 :

W. A. SCOTT, B.A., M.B., Tor.
Main Street.

The Secretary of the O. C. P. & S.

COURTRIGHT, ONT., May 10, 1901.

DEAR DOCTOR PYNE,—At the last regular meeting of the Lambton County Medical Association, held in Wyoming on May 10, 1901, the following resolution was unanimously carried :

"That the Lambton County Medical Association believe that the fee of Two Dollars per annum to the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons is just, and that we uphold the said College in their insisting on its being paid."

(Signed) WALLACE A. SCOTT,
Secretary of Lambton Co.
Medical Association.

On motion of Dr. Moore, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, the Council adjourned, the members singing "God Save the King."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg herewith to submit my Financial Statement for the Council Year 1901-1902, just ended.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, June 8th, 1901, at credit of College account in Imperial Bank of Canada, as audited.....	\$3,936 55
Assessment Dues—Collected by Registrar.....	\$2,931 00
Collected by Bank	1,930 00
	4,861 00
Registration Fees.....	2,091 00
Office rents (of rooms in College building).....	3,969 09
Fines of persons practising illegally.....	805 00
 Fees for Professional Examinations—	
Spring, 1901, (balance).....	\$ 390 00
Fall, 1901.....	3,410 00
Spring, 1902.....	9,950 00
	13,750 00
London Insurance Corporation, Loss by fire in building.....	10 00
Temporary Loans (Imperial Bank).....	12,922 05
	 \$42,344 60

Disbursements.

Council Meeting, June, 1901—

Members' allowance.....	\$2,398 73
Stenographic Report of Proceedings, etc.....	171 65
	\$2,570 38

Officers' Salaries—

Registrar	\$1,800 00
Treasurer	500 00
Prosecutor	600 00
	2,900 00

Fines paid over to Prosecutors.....

805 00

Prosecutions : Legal charges, Court fees, Witness fees, travelling, and other expenses.....

530 92

Executive Committee.....

96 64

Legislative Committee.....

40 00

Discipline Committee.....

184 39

Discipline Procedure : Legal, Stenographic and other expenses in connection with same.....

177 00

Legal services, in general.....

48 96

Printing Examination papers, diplomas, etc.....

389 43

Printing Annual Announcement.....

493 43

Holding Professional Examinations :

General expenses.....	\$ 390 89
Examiners' fees, etc, Spring Ex.....	\$2,428 18
" " " Fall Ex.....	971 51
	3,399 69

3,790 58

Fees refunded to students who did not take their Examinations.....	150 00
Audit of Treasurer's and Registrar's books, vouchers, etc.....	40 00
Registrar's Office Supplies (this item includes postage on Announcements, annual notices to members, etc.).....	442 80
Stenographer in Registrar's office.....	260 00
Treasurer's Bonds.....	30 00
Treasurer's office expenses.....	5 00
Commission paid <i>re</i> Collection of Assessment Dues.....	194 00
Bank charges <i>re</i> Collection of Assessment Dues.....	290 60

Temporary Loans Re-paid (to Imperial Bank)

Discounts.....	\$12,922 05
Interest	78 80
	13,000 85

Building Maintenance—

Caretaker	\$ 520 00
Elevator man.....	26fi 00
Electric Lighting.....	159 04
Gas.....	92 34
Water.....	703 40
Carpenter's repairs.....	321 75
Plumbing, Steam-fitting, etc.....	97 95
Painting, Paper-hanging, etc.....	82 72
Elevator repairs and lubricants.....	82 48
Bell, lock and clock repairs.....	6 50
Roof repairs	82 71
Building supplies and repairs.....	56 16
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	49 10
Commission on rent collections.....	235 09
Telephone.....	45 00
Insurance on boiler.....	20 00
Heating	596 83
Taxes	1,141 79
	4,542 86
Balance on deposit in Imperial Bank.....	9,226 76
	\$42,344 60

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. WILBERFORCE AIKINS, Treasurer.

I have audited the books of the Treasurer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the Council year 1901-1902, and find them correct and satisfactory in every particular.

Jos. C. PATTON, Auditor.

TORONTO, June 17th, 1902.

ERRATA.

Page 12. In Dr. Moore's remarks, line 3, the word should be "apprehension" instead of apprehensive.

Page 13. The sentence commencing "A cablegram," should be a separate paragraph.

Page 57. Under head of "Enquiries." In Dr. Sangster's first enquiry, instead of "duly elected" should read "duly registered," &c.

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